The People's Press.

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The Golden Wedding.

Wake up, wife!—the black cloak of Night begins to fade,
And far in the east the Morning his kitchen fire has made;
And he is heating red-hot his stove of iron-gray,
And stars are winking and blinking before the light o' day.

Mind you what I was doin', just fifty years agone?—
Brushin' my Sunday raiment, an' puttin' my best looks on;
Clothin' myself in courage, so none my fright could see;
An my coward heart within, the while, was pounding to get free.

Ten mile wood an' bramble, an' three mile field an' dew,
In the cold smile of morning I walked to marry you;
No horse had I but my wishes—no pilot but a star;
But my boyish heart it fancied it heard you from afar.

So through the woods I hurried, an' through the grass an' dew,
An' little I thought o' tiring, the whole of my journey through;
Things ne'er before nor after do so a man rejoice,
As on the day he marries the woman of his choice.

And then our country wedding—brimful o grief an' glee,
With every one a-pettin' an' jokin' you an' me;
The good cheer went and came, wife, as it sometimes has done
When clouds have chased each other across the summer sun.

There was your good old father, dressed up in weddin' shape,
With all the homespun finery that he could rake an' scape;
And your dear-hearted mother, the sunlight of whose smile
Shone through the showers of tear-drops that stormed her face the while;

Also your sisters an' brothers, who hardly seemed to know
How they could scare up courage to let their sister go;
An' cousins an' school-house comrades, dressed up in meetin' trim,
With one of them a-sulkin' because it wasn't him;

An' there was the good old parson, his neck all dressed in white,
A bunch o' texts it his left eye, a hymn-book in his right;
An' the parson's virgin daughter, plain and severely pure,
Who hoped we should be happy, but wasn't exactly sure.

And there was the victuals, seasoned with kind regards an' love,
And holly wreaths with breastpins of rubies, up above;
An' there was my heart a-wonderin' as how such things could be,
An' there was the world before us, an' there was you and me.

Wake up, wife! that gold bird, the sun, has come in sight
And on a tree-top perches to take his daily flight.
He is not old and feeble, an' he will sail away,
As he has done so often since fifty years to-day.

You know there's company coming—our daughters an' our sons;
There's John, and James, and Lucy, an' all their little ones;
And Jennie, she will be here, who in her grave doth lie
Provided company ever can come from out the sky);

And Sam—I am not certain as he will come, or not;
They say he is a black sheep—the wildest of the lot.
Before a son's dishonor, a father's loves stands dumb;
But still, somehow or other, I hope that Sam will come;

The tree bends down its branches to its children from above—
The son is lord of the father, and rules him with his love;
And he will e'er be longed for, though far they be apart,
For the drop of blood he carries, that came from the father's heart.

Wake you, wife! the loud sun has roused the sweet daylight,
And she has dressed herself up in red and yellow and white;
She has dressed herself for us, wife—for our weddin' day once more—
And my soul to-day is younger than ever it was before.

—*Will Carleton, in Harper's Weekly.*

The Handsome Artist.

Græme McDonald was a young Highlander come to Florence to study the old masters. He was an athletic, wholesome, handsome fellow. He painted in the palace or wiped his forehead on a warm day with equally small care, to all appearance, and he had brought his mother and two sisters to Italy, and supported them by a most heroic economy and industry. Indeed, the more I knew McDonald the more I became convinced that there was another man built over him.

Perhaps you have been in Florence, dear reader, and know by what royal liberality artists are permitted to bring their easels into the splendid apartments of the palace and copy from the priceless pictures on the walls. At the time I have my eye upon (some few years ago), McDonald was making a beginning of a copy of "Titian's Bella," and near him stood the easel of a female artist who was copying from the glorious picture of "Judith and Holofernes," in the same apartment. Mademoiselle Folie (so she was called by the elderly lady who always accompanied her) was a small and very gracefully-formed creature, with the plainest face in which attraction could possibly reside. McDonald was her nearest neighbor, and they frequently looked over each other's pictures; but, as they were both foreigners in Florence (she of Polish birth, as he understood), their conversation was in French or Italian, neither of which languages were fluently familiar to Græam, and it was limited generally to expressions of courtesy or brief criticisms of each other's labor's.

As I said before, it was a "proof impression" of a celestial summer's morning, and the thermometer stood at heavenly idleness. McDonald stood with his maul-stick across his knees, drinking from Titian's picture. An artist, who had lounged in from the next room, had hung himself by the crook of his arm over a high peg, on his comrade's easel, and every now and then he volunteered an observation to which he expected no particular answer.

"When I remember how little beauty I have seen in the world," said Ingarde (this artist), "I am inclined to believe with Saturninus, that there is no resurrection of bodies, and that only the spirits of the good return into the body of the Godhead—for what is ugliness to do in heaven?"

McDonald only said: "Hm—hm!"

"How will this little plain woman look in the streets of the New Jersusalem, for example! Yet she expects, as we all do, to be recognizable by her friends in heaven, and of course, so have the same irredeemably plain face. Does she understand English, by the way—for she might not be altogether pleased with my theory?"

"I have spoken to her very often," said McDonald, "and I think English is Hebrew to her—but my theory of beauty crosses at least one corner of your argument, my friend! I believe that the original type of every human being could be made beautiful without in any essential particular destroying the visible identity."

"And you think that little woman's face could be made beautiful?"

"I know it."

"Try it, then. Here is your copy of Titian's 'Bella,' all finished but the face. Make an apothesis portrait of your neighbor, and while it harmonizes with the body of Titian's beauty, still leave it recognizable as the portrait, and I'll give in to your theories—believing in all other miracles, if you like, at the same time!"

Ingarde laughed as he went back to his own picture, and McDonald, after sitting a few minutes lost in reverie, turned his easel so as to get a painter's view of his female neighbor. He thought she colored slightly as he fixed his eyes upon her; but if so, she apparently became very soon unconscious of his gaze, and he was soon absorbed himself in the task to which his friend had so mockingly challenged him.

[Excuse me, dear reader, while with two epistles I build a bridge over which you can cross a chasm of a month in my story.]

"To GRÆME MCDONALD: *Sir*:—I am intrusted with a delicate commission, which I kkow not how to broach to you except by simple proposal. Will you forgive my abrupt brevity, if I inform you, without further preface, that the Countess Nyschriem, a Polish lady of high birth and ample fortune, does you the honor to propose for your hand. If you are disengaged and your affections are not irrevocably given to another, I can conceive no sufficient obstacle to your acceptance of the brilliant connection. The countess is twenty-two, and not beautiful, it must in fairness be said; but she has high qualities both of head and heart, and is worthy any man's respect and affection.

"An answer is requested in the course of to-morrow, addressed to 'The Count Hanswald, minister of his majesty, the king of Prussia.' I have the honor, etc., etc. HANSWALD."

McDonald's answer was as follows:

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HANSWALD, ETC., ETC.: You will pardon me that I have taken two days to consider the extraordinary proposition made me in your letter. The subject, since it is to be entertained a moment, requires, perhaps, still further reflection—but my reply shall be definite and as prompt as I can bring myself to be in a matter so important.

"My first impulse was to return your letter, declining the honor you would do me, and thanking the lady for the compliment of her choice. My first reflection was the relief and happiness which an independence would bring to a mother and two sisters dependent now on the precarious profits of my pencil. And I first consented to ponder the matter with this view, and I now consent to marry (frankly) for this advantage. But still I have a condition to propose.

"In the studies I have had the opportunity to make of the happiness of imaginative men in matrimony, I have observed that their two worlds of fact and fancy were seldom under the control of one mistress. It must be a very extraordinary woman, of course, who, with the sweet domestic qualities needed for common life, possesses at the same time the elevation and spirituality requisite for the ideal of the poet and painter. And I am not certain in any case whether the romance of some secret passion, fed and pursued in the imagination only, be not the inseparable necessity of a poetical nature. For the imagination is incapable of being chained, and it is at once disenchanted and set roaming by the very position and certainty which are the charms of matrimony. Whether exclusive devotion of all the faculties of mind and body be the fidelity exacted in marriage is a question every woman should consider before making a husband of an imaginative man. As I have not seen the countess I can generalize on the subject without offense; and she is the best judge whether she can chain my fancy as well as my affections, or yield to an imaginative mistress the devotion of so predominant a quality of my nature. I can only promise her the constancy of a husband.

"This inevitable license is allowed—my ideal world and its devotions, that is to say, left entirely to myself—I am ready to accept the honor of the countess' hand.

"Your excellency may command my time and presence. With high consideration, etc. GRÆME MCDONALD."

Rather agitated than surprised seemed Mlle. Folie when, the next day, as she arranged her brushes upon the shelf of her easel, her handsome neighbor commenced in the most fluent Italian he could command to invite her to his wedding. Very much surprised was McDonald when she interrupted him in English and begged him to use his native tongue, as madam, her attendant, would not then understand him. He went on delightedly in his own honest language, and explained to her his imaginative admiration, though he felt compunctious, somewhat, that so unreal a sentiment should bring the visible blood to her cheek. She thanked him—drew the cloth from the upper part of her own picture and showed him an admirable portrait of his handsome features, substituted for the masculine head of Judith, in the original from which she copied—and promised to be at his wedding, and to listen sharply for her murmured name in his vow at the alter. He chanced to wear at the moment a ring of red carnelian, and he agreed with her that she should stand where he could see her, and at the moment of his putting the marriage ring upon his bride's finger that she should put on this, and forever after wear it as a token of having received his spiritual vows of devotion.

The day came and the splendid equipage of the countess dashed into the square of the Santa Maria, with a veiled bride and a cold bridegroom, and deposited them at the steps of the church. They were followed by other coroneted equipages, and gayly dressed people dismounted from each—the mother and sisters of the bridegroom, gayly dressed, among them, but looking pale with incertitude and dread.

The veiled bride was small, but she moved gracefully up the aisle, and met her future husband at the altar with a low courtesy, and made a sign to the priest to proceed with the ceremony. McDonald was colorless but firm, and indeed showed but little interest, except by an anxious look now and then among the crowd of spectators at the sides of the altar. He pronounced his vows with a steady voice, but when the ring was to be put on he looked around for an instant, and then suddenly, and to the great scandal of all present, clasped his bride with a passionate ejaculation to his bosom. The carnelian ring was on her finger—and the Countess Nyschriem and Mademoiselle Folie—his bride and his fancy queen—were one!

This curious event happened in Florence some years since—as all people then there will remember—and it was prophesied of the countess that she would have but a short lease of her handsome and gay husband. But time does not say so. A more constant husband than McDonald to his plain and titled wife, and one more continuously in love, does not travel and buy pictures and patronize artists—though few, except yourself, dear reader, know the philosophy of it!

Snowballing a Fire.

In some reminiscences of Montreal, given in the *Star* of that city, we find the following: One morning in January, 1826, after a heavy fall of damp snow the day before, a fire broke out in a large wooden warehouse at Point a Calliere, occupied by D. W. Eager, in which were stored 600 barrels of pork and several hundred barrels of flour. It evidently caught near the top, for in a few minutes the roof of the building, which was of great length, was almost wreathed in smoke and flames, while the walls remained intact. A large crowd of men and boys rapidly collected until nearly 500 were present, but the engine for some reason not arriving, and the river, the only source of water supply, being covered with thick ice, and above all the crowd being without a leader and utterly confused, nothing of importance was done to stop the fire, and the building seemed doomed to complete destruction. Just as this idea had settled into a conviction in the minds of those present, Henry Corse came rushing over to the scene from his factory, shouting at the top of his voice: "What are you thinking of, men? Why don't you snowball that fire out?" and suiting the action to the word he caught up a handful of the damp snow and flung it upward. The crowd caught the idea on the instant, as all they wanted was a leader, and, making a solid rush forward, they caught up the snow at their feet, and a moment later a thousand snowballs were mounting fireward and falling with a hiss on the blazing timbers. Never was such a sight seen before; the immense crowd surrounded and stormed the fire-fiend with a will, cheering and shouting in their excitement; the snow-missiles flew upward thicker than hail falls in December; the great snow fight of Napoleon and his fellows at Brienne school was nothing in comparison to it. Almost after the first half-dozen volleys the fire seemed to pause as if astonished at the novel mode of attack; before it could recover another and another storm of balls fell upon it until beaten and battered down at one point and flaming out at another, assailed by a moving wall of icy missiles wherever it burst out with renewed violence, in an hour's time it was completely baffled and under control, and in another hour entirely subdued. The only loss to the building was its roof, badly burned, while the stores of pork and flour inside were comparatively undamaged. The crowd dispersed in the highest good spirits, and the affair was talked of and laughed over for many a day afterward.

A Painter's Nerve.

Bernard Koehler and Fritz Hisgen, two house painters, were painting a large house in Cincinnati. Three o'clock in the afternoon found them close up under the eaves of the house and sixty-five feet from the ground. They had just finished the surface within reach and had started to lower the scaffold a few feet. When the required distance had been reached Hisgen called to his partner to hang on to the rope until he (Hisgen) tied his own, when he would come over and perform a like service for him. Hisgen had just completed his own knot when Koehler cried out: "Come over, quick, I can't hold it." Hisgen, as quickly as possible, started across the aerial bridge, but had not gone two steps when he saw the man let go his hold and felt the ladder give way beneath his feet. As he began the fall, in the energy of desperation, he, with both hands, grasped the almost smooth top of the fourth-story window cornice, and there hung in the air, a distance of sixty feet from the pavement. He then gave an exhibition of nerve that terrified every one who saw it. Placing the toe of one boot against the window frame he gave his body a slight pendulum motion away from the house. A second push gave him a better impetus, and as he swung on the return toward the window he released his hold and went crashing through the glass safely to the floor of the fourth story room, from whence he immediately looked out through the aperture he had made to see what had become of his companion. Koehler had not been quite so fortunate. As he went shooting through the air he caught the hanging rope with both hands and lessened his speed all the way down at the expense of all the cuticle of his palms, which was burned off by the friction. He landed in a sitting posture on the sidewalk and was taken to the hospital with a pair of very sore hips.

A horse seized a little girl with its teeth at Dayton, Ill., carried her several blocks, and then trampled her to death

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Ensilage.

Mr. G. W. Whitney, of Williston, made a report at the Dairymen's meeting of a series of experiments in high feeding of dairy cows, showing that with good average cows the feedings of a ton of mixed cornmeal and bran per year gave a handsome profit in his dairy. The butter yielding increased from 150 pounds under hay only to 325, 408, 480 and 364 pounds in the four cows experimented with, besides great enrichment of the manure. Mr. Whitney is a thoroughly practical man, in whom our dairymen have great confidence, and the results of his tests will give a strong impetus to high feeding in this state. "Ensilage and meal" are believed to be the words to conjure profits with. These, in connection with continuous dairying summer and winter will, it is hoped, enable our dairymen to hold their own against Western competition. Indirectly also these methods tend to great improvement in corn culture, in the use of tillage machinery, to the exclusion of old-fashioned handwork.

Swamp Muck.

The *American Agriculturist* says an acre of swamp muck of good quality, three feet deep, is actually worth $25,000. No doubt such a statement is surprising. So was the statement of Dr. Lawes, of England, that a ton of bran fed to cows returned more than it cost in manure. The best muck, free from sand, contains two per cent. or forty pounds of nitrogen in a ton. Nitrogen is worth in the market twenty-five cents per pound, so that a ton of swamp muck is worth $30 for the nitrogen in it. All that is needed is to work up the muck, so as to make the nitrogen available. An acre of swamp muck three feet deep contains 2,500 tons, and would require eight months to draw out, at ten loads a day. Few persons realize the value of the fertilizing element of common waste matters which lie under their feet, and the innumerable tons of matter that may be available for fertilizing purposes, or that many of the idle and neglected materials represent a vast amount of wealth. But it must be remembered that all swamp muck cannot be classed as of good quality—some of it is next door to worthless.

The Poultry Yard.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.—Give the young chickens a weekly feed of chopped onions. It helps to keep them healthy. A medium-sized onion minced very fine is enough for a brood. If you have been enterprising enough to get early chickens, don't let them die for want of a little extra care. Give them one feed daily of rice and another of oat meal. You can get cheap qualities of both. Let the other meals be any sort of kitchen scraps, occasionally a little cracked corn. Twice a week give some raw meat, cut very small. At the first sign of the gapes, treat the patient to a bread pill thickly coated with red pepper or a small lump of camphor. It may be necessary to repeat the dose. We have never known a second dose to fail of effecting a sure cure.

FEATHER EATING.—In regard to this strange habit, we append some remarks by the *Poultry Bulletin*: "From close observation, we very much doubt if it is the soft, bloody end of the feather that is craved for, but the light, webby portion. In all cases we find the crop filled with this portion of the feather. and we have a number of times checked the trouble by giving the fowls a supply of finely-cut rowen grass or hay. Where fowls have a run on grass, winter and summer, they do not indulge in this troublesome habit, even if they have no animal food at all; but confine them to a yard or house, no matter how large, if there be no grass or hay within reach, the trouble soon commences."

Old tan bark makes a cool and delightful walk under the shade of trees. It must be laid on a dry bottom, or it becomes very unpleasant in wet weather. Slag from furnaces ground up with ashes is the very best material for garden walks, and the color is far more agreeable in hot weather than gravel. Notwithstanding its dark color, it is not so hot, and it does not pack quite so hard as the regular road material. Sand, on the other hand, though it does not pack at all, is very hot, on account of the very hard nature of its particles.

Curing Cheese.

Prof. S. M. Babcock gives the following on curing cheese: "The high flavors peculiar to the best factory cheese are only developed in a warm, airy place. A curing-room, should, however, be kept so dry that the cheese will lose its water very rapidly; as in this case, although a high flavor must be obtained, the casein will not be thoroughly broken down, and the cheese will be hard and indigestible. The breaking down of the casein appears to be caused by some agent obtained in the rennet, which in many instances resembles an organized ferment, that acts very slowly when the amount of water present in the cheese is less than the casein, and stops its action entirely when the casein is in large excess. A good illustration of the fact that cheese will not cure when deprived of a large part of its water is furnished by the formation of the rind, this being composed of a thin layer of casein which has partially dried before the curing has made much progress. A rind will not form on a cheese kept in a moist atmosphere, nor on the cut surface of a cured cheese. I believe that lack of water is the chief reason why cheese made from skimmed milk is so difficult to cure. Analyses show that, although the percentage of water is usually high in such cheese, the ratio of water to casein is much less than in cheese made from whole milk."

A letter to the Maine *Farmer* from Vermont says that quite a number of farmers in all parts of that state have built silos and filled them last fall, and, so far as can be learned, they have met with perfect success. General Thomas expects to get forty tons to the acre next year, and his estimate of its feeding value is that two tons will be equal to one ton of average hay. We can all see what an opportunity this opens to our small farmers in dairying. There will be no difficulty in carrying one cow to the acre, and making butter the year round. Twenty-five acres will be enough, then, for most of us.

Domestic Hints.

CARE OF THE NAILS.—Brush them carefully at least once a day, according to one's work, pushing back the flesh from the nail, thus avoiding hang-nails Under no circumstances bite them, but trim with either scissors or penknife. Do not cut the nails shorter than the fingers, or both will soon have a stubby appearance, and clean them with a blunt, not sharp point.

CARE OF THE TEETH.—They should be brushed carefully after each meal, and particularly after supper just before going to bed, as what particles may be left on the teeth after eating very soon destroys them. Brushing the teeth once a day with pure white castile soap will keep them clean and white. If you cannot remove the tartar that may accumulate by the use of a brush, take powdered pumice stone, and with a small stick made into a fine brush at the end, rub the teeth carefully with the pumice stone. Once a month will do for this, because, if practiced too often, it is apt to destroy the enamel.

PURIFYING THE BREATH.—Foul breath is usually caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach or poor teeth. If caused by the first, the physician should be called upon; if the latter, apply to the dentist. If from neither, take chlorate of lime, seven drachms; gum arabic, five drachms; to be mixed with warm water to a stiff paste, rolled, and cut into lozenges. These will arrest decay in the teeth and neutralize acidity of the stomach, and will also remove all trace of tobacco from the breath.

RESTORING THE COLOR OF THE HAIR.—When the hair loses color, it may be restored by bathing the head in a weak solution of ammonia—an even teaspoonful of carbonate of ammonia to a quart of water—washing the head with a crash mitten and brushing the hair thoroughly while wet. Bathing the head in a strong solution of rock salt is said to restore gray hair in some cases. Pour boiling water on rock salt in the proportion of two heaping tablespoonfuls to a quart of water and let it stand before using. Ammonia, if used too often, makes the hair lighter, and if in a strong solution, burns and splits the hair.

About Peas.

The pea is a native of Southern Europe, where it is extensively cultivated, especially in the French provinces. The flower is generally white, though some unusual species bear a deep pink, or red blossom. There are five principal and quite distinct forms of the common pea. They are the *Saccharatum (Seringe)*, or sugar pea; the *Macrocarpum*, or large-stem pea; the *Umbellatum*, or English crown pea; the *Quadratum*, or French pea, and the *Humile*, or dwarf pea. From these have sprung many varieties, which are scattered throughout the world. Of some twenty varieties grown in Europe only five are especially recommended as profitable to the agriculturist. They are the "Early Fame," the "Charton," the "Blue Prussian Imperial," the "Blue Imperial Dwarf" and "Knight's Marrowfat."

Peas were first brought to this country by the Huguenot refugees, and have ever since been cultivated more or less extensively in the district lying between New York and South Carolina, though they may be grown in any part of the United States where the soil is suitable, except in the extreme South, where the climate is too hot. There are several varieties grown here, but the most common are the "Dan O'Rourke," "Early June," "Blue Imperial," "Champion of England and "Marrowfats," the latter being generally acknowledged the favorite from their tender, succulent properties.

The nutritious quality of peas is not so fully known as it should be. There is perhaps no vegetable grown so rich in those properties which tend to support human life. An analysis of 1,000 parts pea flour gives the following results:

574 nutritive matter.
353 mucilage.
22 sugar.
35 gluten.
16 insoluble extract.

Although there is quite a number of packers engaged in canning peas, and although the quantity packed is increasing yearly, yet so far the chief labor involved in the operation—that of shelling—is done entirely by hand, some packers employing at times as high as one thousand shellers. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that ingenuity will ere long devise some means by which peas may be expeditiously shelled through the agency of machinery. When this occurs we may expect much lower prices than has heretofore characterized this article.

After the peas are shelled they are passed through screens, by which the different sizes are separated, the smallest being classed as Extra Early, and Sifted, and command by far the best price. After being sorted they are placed in perforated buckets and immersed in boiling water. When partially cooked they are put in cans, and again placed in boiling water. The cans are then removed and the caps soldered on. They then undergo processing in steam retorts or kettles. When this operation is completed they are removed and placed in the warehouse, where they remain ten or twelve days; when, after being found in good condition, they are labeled and packed in cases, ready for shipment.

Much care lately has been exercised in this country in the selection of stock, and the quality of domestic canned peas has become so excellent that the importation of the French article is said to have fallen off fully eighty per cent., our extra sifted being regarded by experts as fully equal, if not superior, to the very best imported.

Within a few years the exportation of dried apples from this country to France has enormously increased. It is now said that a considerable part of this useful product comes back in the form of Normandy cider and light claret. Late frosts are reported to have injured the French apple crop, and of course this country will be expected to supply the deficiency, in accordance with the usual custom of providing for the world's wants.—*Baltimore Sun.*

What Scares a Woman.

Notice a woman when she receives a telegram. How it does scare her! She trembles like a dish of jelly, and imagines all sorts of things. Her husband has fallen down the hatchway at his warehouse. Her Johnny has gone out sailing and is drowned. Her sister Mary has been scalded to death. Nothing short of a fatal accident quite fills the bill of her imagination. When she finally summons courage to tear open the envelope she finds a message from her husband warning her that he will bring a customer home to dinner, and she immediately calls her children together and instructs them not to ask twice for raspberries, as there's just enough to go round, and give the visitor a few extra.—*Puck.*

The Pineapple.

The pine apple, or ananas, (*Ananassd Sativa*) is a plant of the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*, justly highly esteemed for its luscious and delightful fruit. It is a native of tropical America, and is found in greatest profusion throughout the West India Islands and in the sandy maritime portions of the northeastern part of South America. In these sections it was originally a wild fruit, but has been greatly improved by care and cultivation. It has gradually diffused over tropical and sub-tropical countries, until it has become naturalized in many sections of the world, notably in Asia and Africa. Its strong, hardy nature has enabled it to withstand the unavoidable differences of its several new locations, until it has spread over nearly all the warm, sandy countries on the face of the globe; while its delightful flavor and refreshing moisture has made it a wonderful favorite among all the nations.

The fruit is a "sorosis," formed by calyces and bracts of a close spike of flowers becoming succulent and combined. It has a number of long, serrated, sharp-pointed, rigid leaves springing from the root, in the midst of which a short flower-stem is thrown up, and bearing thereon a single fruit. From the summit of the fruit springs a crown, or tuft, of small leaves, capable of becoming a new plant; it being propagated, in cultivation, entirely by crowns and suckers, as in a high state of cultivation the perfect seed is almost never produced.

In size the Pine Apple varies from 2½ to 12 pounds, and retains its flavor and juiceness for an extremely long period of time. In many countries, notably, China, Japan and the Phillipine Islands, its fibre is much used for manufacturing purposes, the natives being peculiarly skilled in this species of work. Exquisite handkerchiefs, curtains, shawls, etc., are produced, which command almost fabulous prices among the more aristocratic circles of Europe and Asia. In this country no attempt of any magnitude has been made in this direction, its utility from this stand-point being a matter for development at some future day.

In our home market, the "Bahama Pine Apple," is the favorite fruit, and the demand and supply have been kept at a pretty even ratio. Immense quantities are processed and canned for shipment to all parts of the world, and find prompt and ready sale. In this peculiar branch of trade our city has invariably taken the lead, the reputation for square and honorable dealing of her merchants has become world-wide, while their goods are proverbially celebrated for pureness, fine quality and reasonableness of price.

Nassau, in the island of New Providence, has always been considered the most favorable point for the purchase and shipment of Pines. The island itself seems to bristle with them. On every side as far as the eye can reach, loom up the brilliant green, pink and yellow apples, seated royally upon their cactus-like looking thrones, and diffusing their delightful odor throughout their surrounding neighborhood. On some plantations from 70,000 to 80,000 dozens are cut per annum, and dozens of cargoes are shipped to the various ports of the United States and Europe. Many are also packed and canned by the producers, some parties shipping as many as from 40,000 to 50,000 dozen of cans; of course these are the larger dealers, but hundreds and hundreds of negroes engage in the same traffic for their account, and when their crops ripen and become marketable, throng the wharves and business places, offering their stocks to the traders and buyers with a perseverance and pertinacity almost unendurable.

As regards their method of canning, they are of course, greatly behind the perfected and finished establishments, with which we are favored here, and lack the requisite machinery, and, in fact, the necessary knowledge of detail required, in order to elevate the business to the same superiority which it has acquired with us.

The skill and rapidity, however, of the negro employees in paring the fibrous, unyielding fruit, is something wonderful in dexterity and manipulation. After them come the "slicers," who cut the pines in regular slices and places them properly in the cans, from whence they are transferred to another department, there to receive their proper quantity of pure, sweet syrup, which is always of the finest quality made from pure rain water and the highest grades of sugar. The cans are then securely sealed and soldered, weighed and passed into the boiling room, in which are great steaming cauldrons of boiling water, into which the cans are lowered by a tackle of the most primitive and unpretending style. In this hot bath they remain until the air within them is well expanded—say some four or five minutes,—when they are re-hoisted, and a small hole punctured in each, which is immediately soldered up again, as soon as the confined air has had an opportunity to escape, when they are again re-lowered into the boiling water and allowed to remain until properly cooked.

After the cooling, then comes the labelling, which being finished they are ready for shipment, and take their voyages to every port in the entire world. Hottentot and Malay, Arab and Turk, all extend to them a hearty welcome. Their own merits speak for themselves, their delicate flavor and cooling properties are unequalled by any fruit which bounteous nature has so lavishly bestowed upon mankind, and their cheering presence upon the tables of rich and poor alike prove an acceptable and much coveted addition thereto.

None of us are perfect, and we have no right therefore to expect perfection in others. So if you cannot speak well of your neighbors, do not speak of them at all. A cross neighbor may be made a kind one by kind treatment. The way to be happy is to make others happy. To do good is a luxury. If you are not wiser and better at the end of the day, that day is lost. Practice kindness, even if it be but to speak one word. Do not seem to be what you are not. Learn to control your temper and your words. Say nothing behind one's back that you would not say to his face. This habit of reticence, beside being a kindly one, is safe. Many a bitter harvest has been reaped from thoughtless words of censure.

When a boy sees a big hornet's nest depending from the branch of a tree he is not satisfied that it is loaded until he hits it with a stone. He would rather heave a rock at it than to have five dollars. In a few seconds he would rather five dollars that he hadn't heaved the rock.—*Norristown Herald.*

FOR THE LADIES.

An Incident at a Royal Wedding.

There was one picturesque incident about the wedding of Princess Stephanie in Vienna. No sooner was the ceremony concluded then the high master of ceremonies, stepping forward, requested all the Belgians in waiting on the princess—the stewards, chamberlains and ladies—to follow him, and led them away; their duties were at an end, for Princess Stephanie was now an Austrian. Next instant the master of ceremonies appeared at the head of a new cortege of ladies and gentlemen in waiting accredited to the crown princess—this time Austrians and Hungarians. This part of the ceremony was, perhaps, the most impressive of all, and the crown princess was deeply moved.

The Simplicity of Dress Illustrated.

Simple costumes, as well as rich and gorgeous ones, being the order of the day, one can dress in the style or manner most becoming to them, spending hundreds of dollars or as many cents, according to their purse or inclination. Apropos of this simplicity that is so much admired, and which often costs more than an elaborate toilet, is the following: A number of ladies at a large party were wondering why all young ladies did not dress in the plain, simple style of a young belle present, whose toilet they greatly admired. The dress was of white surah, covered with tiny ruffles of the same goods. The overdress was of nun's veiling, with frills and cascades of cream-white lace, and caught up with clusters of white snowdrops covered with crystals. Upon her head was a wreath of snowdrops glittering with white jets. She wore no jewels, but carried in her hand a large antique fan of white feathers spangled with crystals. After the party was over the wearer of the dress, who had enjoyed the compliments poured in upon her for the exquisite simplicity of her dress, told her doting old uncle, who had been most profuse in his exclamations over her simple style of dress, that this compound of veiling, surah and lace had cost her over $200. All the uncle did was to hand the young lady his new spring hat with a bow of acknowledgment, that women were to him incomprehensible, and that he would never again praise the simplicity of a $200 dress.

Fashion Notes.

Watered silks are worn again.

Steel appears on the straps of the low shoes.

Painted French mull is a novelty for dresses.

Capes made entirely of jetted tulle are stylish.

Little golden cats are suspended from the bracelet.

Velvet is sparingly used on the summer costumes.

Pink and ruby shades are combined in French toilettes.

Overskirts are not worn, the drapery being fastened to the skirt.

Spanish lace is used for trimming parasols instead of fringe.

Folded stocks of illusions are worn with high-necked white gowns.

Bonnet strings should be tied in enormous bows under the chin.

Bonnets are shown, covered with currants, grapes, and other small fruits.

Young ladies still wear the plain round skirt and waist, with sash at the side.

Some of the little bonnets have exactly the curves of a horse-shoe over the forehead.

Children wear coachman's drab frocks and they soil almost as easily as if they were white.

The coral pink roses, lately introduced, damage any complexion but one exceptionally fine.

"A bonnet of wild oats, lined with scarlet satin" is the description in a New York paper.

Buckles will be very fashionable, worn with sashes, and they match the buttons worn on the dress.

"Mountain bunting" is used for traveling costumes. It is stiff and wiry and comes in gray and brown.

Riding skirts are cut quite short, with knee gores, adapted to the position of the rider when she is in the saddle.

Beetles in colored glass are used to fasten French neckties. Hope it will stay in France; it's an ugly fashion.

Duchess, Dot, Dimple, Charmer, Flirtation, Carey, Gerster and Bernhardt are the names of some of the new bonnets.

Spiders with bodies made of humming-bird feathers, and gilt legs, are used to fasten the strings on new bonnets.

Wide collars edged with lace three inches deep will be the fashionable collar for morning wear with summer dresses.

With high-necked dresses flowers are worn at the belt; with low dresses, on the shoulder; with square neck, at the corsage.

The long lace pins should be put through the material cross-wise, and so lightly that they are visible almost from point to head.

Pretty aprons are made of plush, with bibs and pockets, and finished off with satin ribbon. An apron of red plush is trimmed with Spanish lace.

"Robin's egg" and "gendarme blue" will be much worn by young ladies, and a new blue, or blue-green, called "duck's breast," is shown in rich satins.

Olive green is the favorite color for the embroideries and satin bows of white muslin gowns, and next to olive green the tints most used are blue and pink in many shades.

Wreaths of delicate roses, ending in fine sprays of rose leaves and moss buds, are worn under the oddly curved brims of the stylish and picturesque Spanish round hats.

Politeness: Gilhooly tied his pony to a fence railing on Austin avenue. The owner of the premises came up to him and said: "You freckle-faced fraud, if you don't untie that horse I'll fan the air with your ungainly carcass." "You must excuse me, sir," responded Gilhooly, "but I am a stranger and did not know there would be any objection." "You addle-pated outcast, don't you suppose I know you are a stranger? That's why I talk politely to you, you goggle-eyed outcast; that's why I don't talk rough to you."—*Galveston News.*

Cheer Up.

Never go gloomily, man with a mind,
Hope is a better companion than fear;
Providence, ever benignant and kind,
Gives with a smile what you take with a tear;
All will be right,
Look to the light.
Morning was ever the daughter of night;
All that was black will be all that is bright,
Cheerily, cheerily, then cheer up.

Many a foe is a friend in disguise,
Many a trouble a blessing most true,
Helping the heart to be happy and wise,
With love ever precious and joys ever new.
Stand in the van,
Strive like a man!
This is the bravest and cleverest plan;
Trusting in God while you do what you can,
Cheerily, cheerily, then cheer up.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Current topics usually run to seed.

Did you ever see a lemon-aide-de-camp?

One half the world doesn't know how the other half lies about it.

Of all the attachments of a sewing-machine the feller is most pleasing to the girls.

Haman must have had a very quick temper. At least we read that he was very high strung.—*Rome Sentinel.*

Root of all evil: "You are not fond of money for itself?" "Oh, no," said Johnssonburg; "I am fond of it for myself."

It begins to look as though the next world's fair would have to be held in the next world if anywhere.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

A suspicious package, addressed to Alexander III., was opened and found to contain an American cigarette.—*Lowell Journal.*

The man who can see sermons in running brooks is most apt to go and look for them on Sundays when trout are biting.—*Picayune.*

One artist claims to have got 640 different positions from the same model—a man. Presume the model had a boil.—*Boston Post.*

A lady who drew a gentleman's dressing-gown at a recent church fair now wishes to draw a good-looking young man to put in it.

In Russia "hello" is rendered "Tzijakanfitkrajanjanzaki;" hence the telephone can never be introduced into that country.—*Modern Argo.*

Ought not a picture dealer to be a man of picturesque appearance, have a fine frame and be able to canvass successfully?—*Philadelphia Item.*

The difference between a cut and a comma is that one has the claws at the end of the paws, while the other has the pause at the end of the clause.

A tree in this neighborhood has thirteen rings around it, and yet it is only six months old. An urchin did it with his little hatchet.—*New York Dispatch.*

An intelligent lady asked a sculptor who was about completing the figure of a lamb: "Did you cut out that animal?" "Oh, no," said the artist, "the lamb has been there all the time; I only took the marble from around him."

There are not more than 300 professional burglars in America, and yet to keep them out of our homes we pay $5,000,000 per year for locks, bolts and fasteners. Ten thousand dollars apiece per year would hire them to be good.—*Free Press.*

A New York paper says that in the city crying at weddings has gone out of fashion. In Chicago the father of the bride does the crying when he comes to settle the bills.—*New York Graphic.*

At twenty a man is sure that he knows everything; at thirty he begins to have grave doubts; at forty he knows that there are some things he don't know; at fifty he is certain that he will never again know as much as he once knew.

"Yes, your Augustus is a fraud!"
Said Sue to Arabella.
"A fraud!" said Belle, "I can't afford
To hear that of my feller!
He's true and tried and good beside,
And delicate and dainty—"
"Ah, yes! but then," Miss Sue replied,
"He's sort of beau-Gus, ain't he?"

—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Getting Rid of Rats.

Many farms are so infested with rats as to cause serious loss to their occupants, and various remedies are resorted to for their destruction. None will prove so effectual, however, as to make a simultaneous attack upon them "all along the line," by setting steel traps, deadfalls, triphead barrels, delusion traps, together with a poison box, or box in which you have continued to feed them on cheese, buttered bread, &c., until they will almost come for calling, when saturate their bait with deadly poison, and they and their neighbors will come flocking in to enjoy the repast, which, as soon as partaken of, and resolutions of thanks passed for the kindness, will cause them to retire handsomely to rest forever. This, and keeping a thoroughbred rat-terrier or two trained for the purpose, will soon make the place too hot for them. But to render their extermination the more complete, concert of action must be had by all interested. Every farmer should take his own premises in hand, and then, after so arranging his outbuildings as to shut the destructive animals out, he can make use of the above means with every prospect of success.

Long Courtships.

Beyond a certain point there is no progress in courtship. When the parties to the affair have arrived at the conviction that they were "made for each other," and cannot be happy apart, the sooner

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

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The PRESS entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

CLUBBING.

Clubs of the PRESS and GOOD LITERATURE one year for $1.75. This is the best offer yet made, and will give you a weekly nearly as large as the PRESS. In short, two papers every week for $1.75, cash in advance.

—Professor Ormond Stone, of the Cincinnati Observatory, says the comet is moving rapidly north.

—Joseph W. Glenn, a young lawyer of Greensboro, died in that place on Saturday.

—The United States Government is looking sharply into the puncturing and punching of dimes and nickles.

—The supposed murderers of Miss Thompson, of Alexander county, have been arrested and are in Taylorsville jail. We noticed the circumstance last week.

—Heavy storms are predicted and the month of July it is said will be excessively warm.

—The temporary bridge over the chasm at Malpais, on the recently opened Morelos railway, in Mexico, was washed away, and a train carrying the 3d infantry plunged down the abyss. One hundred and ninety-five privates and 13 officers were killed, and the train burnt.

—Judge Shipp has refused the injunction asked for by the liquor dealers of Charlotte against the prohibition ordinance of that city.

—We learn from the Greensboro *Patriot* that the number of persons leaving that point for the West and Northwest during the month of June has been unusually small. Glad to hear it.

— Commissioner Raum has notified all storekeepers and gaugers in the internal revenue service that they will receive no pay for the last ten days of this month, as the appropriation for the pay of that branch of the service has run out.

—Crop reports from the Department of Agriculture show the total increase of area planted in cotton to be less than one per cent. more than last year. Forty-one counties in North Carolina report an average increase of 4 per cent. The acreage of wheat shows a large decline since last year.

—Wm. Parker, who was arraigned for the murder of Gen. Grimes, has been tried and found not guilty.

—Silas Herring, the well known safe manufacturer, is dead, aged 78 years.

—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, No. 17 Murray Street, New York, a pamphlet of 142 pages, entitled "The Bible defended and Atheism rebuked," being a reply to Robert G. Ingersoll's lectures by Allan B. Magruder. Price 50 cents.

—One thousand tons of iron for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad has arrived at Wilmington.

—The dead-lock in the New York Legislature continues.

—William G. Whitney, the son of Myra Clark Gaines by her first husband, was shot and killed in Washington, on Saturday afternoon last by John Y. Christmas, Mrs. Gaines' son-in-law.

—Vineland, New Jersey, has a population of 10,000 people, but is without a grog shop. It has a police force of one constable, who is also overseer of the poor, with a salary for both offices of $75 per year. He reports in some years not a single crime and an expenditure of $4 a year for the poor.

—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that it is a regular business in Washington to get places under the Government for applicants, the price varying from $100 to $200. This is lovely. The chief agents in this work are women, who are the most pertinacious and unblushing of lobbyists. The correspondent says that one of this class "made nearly, if not quite, $2,000 last winter, by obtaining the signatures of Congressmen to applications for places by persons represented by her to be her relatives, but who, in fact, paid her for the places thus obtained. In one instance the dismissal of a lady clerk was obtained on the complaint that she had denounced the administration, and a young girl was put in the vacant place, whose friends paid $200 in cash the day that her appointment was signed. It is well for the people to understand some of the many ways by which frauds are practiced upon them. —*Star.*

—We have received "Home and Abroad," Rev. G. D. Bernheim and daughters' new Monthly. It is an excellent number and we hoped that the worthy Doctor and his daughters may make the publication as much a pecuniary success as it is a meritorious one. It is published in Wilmington, N. C., at $2.50 per annum.

At Davidson College Commencement last week, the prize medals were awarded as follows: Judge Schenck making the presentation speeches: For proficiency in Latin, to Mr. Crawford of Mocksville, N. C.; in Greek, to Mr. H. L. Smith of Greensboro, N. C.; in Mathematics, to Mr. Reid of N. C.; in Oratory, to Mr. Z. A. Morris of Concord, N. C.

—United States Treasurer Gilfillan has given official notice that the government will hereafter pay the transportation expenses on all United States notes unfit for circulation, which may be sent to the Treasury Department at Washington for exchange in sums of five hundred dollars or over.

—The next annual session of the North Carolina Press Association will be held at Elizabeth City.

—A few days ago the Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid $15,000,000, the amount due on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad stock.

—Every person authorized by the law to solemize the rite of matrimony should bear in mind that the law imposes a penalty of $200 upon each failure to return the license, properly filled out, within two months after its celebration.

—The Rome *Courier* estimates that Georgia farmers pay out for commercial fertilizers $6,000,000 per annum, the consequence of which is penury at home and palaces abroad. The profits of the cotton crop are absorbed by strangers. The South would be the richest country in the world if she would live more within herself.

—In reply to inquiries from tobacco dealers at Durham, N. C., Commissioner Raum decides that a leaf dealer can, under his special tax stamp, purchase leaf tobacco in any market and ship it for himself at the place of business that is designated on his stamp and on the register of the collector of his district. But he must have a separate special tax stamp for each place when he, either for himself or on commission, sells or offers for sale, or consigns for sale, on commission, leaf tobacco.

—The second trial of Col. Cash, for killing Col. Shannon in a duel, took place at Darlington, S. C., recently; the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

—Senator David Davis is said to own more land in Illinois than any other resident of that State. A Bloomington correspondent estimates his wealth at $5,000,000. He pays $38,000 in taxes yearly.

—There were 600 death and 522 births in New York last week.

—The papers in the case of the Cadet Whitaker court martial will be examined by Judge Advocate General Swaim, who will then submit them through the Secretary of War to the President. Until the President acts upon the case no announcement will be made as to the result of the court martial. It is understood that the court finds Whitaker guilty of assaulting himself, and recommends his dismissal from the Military Academy.

HOW TO BUILD UP A TOWN.—Sell your building lots at reasonable prices.

If you can afford to do so, donate a building lot for some large business enterprise and thereby enhance the value of your own property.

Induce business men to locate in your own town.

Patronize the business men of your own town.

Speak well of worthy public enterprices.

If anything should be undertaken that may be of benefit to the town do not speak ill of it to others because you may happen to be a little prejudiced.

Speak well unto strangers of your town and people. If you have surplus money don't invest in some far away speculation, but give yourself and your town the benefit of it by establishing some profitable factory.

Encourage your newspaper by subscribing for, advertising in and paying for it.

—Twelve years ago George Smith, of Columbia county, New York, married a pretty girl named Carrie Miller. After several years of wedded life a wealthy batchelor fell in love with Carrie, and George consented to sell right, title and interest in her for the sum of $2,000. The money was paid, George resigned his wife, and lent the money to his brother Abner, of Dutchess county, to be invested in improvements upon a farm. Now he wants the money back and sues for it, and it is in the prosecution of this suit that George's true marital history is brought to light. Abner sets up a counter-claim for board, washing, clothes and supplies, and threatens George with a criminal prosecution for theft.

—Hanchet & Carter, proprietors of the great 12th St. Livery, Chicago, Ill., in a letter dated Dec. 5th 1879 speak thus of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It is several years since we bought the first of you and we do not hesitate to say it is the VERY BEST article for spavins, ringbones, scratches, splints &c., that we ever used. We would not be without it in our large livery for thousands of dollars. We pronounce it one of the great discoveries of the age. It stands without a peer in horse liniments. See adv't.

The New Comet.

Comets have ceased to be a marvel among astronomers, yet the one that hangs so gracefully in the North-west in the evening, and in the North-east in the morning about 3 o'clock, is as unexpected as was the famous comet of 1760, according to the old record, which startled Western Europe by its sudden appearance. It is probable that this comet is the same that was reported by Prof. Gould, of the National Observatory of the Argantine Republic, June 15th, and cabled from Cape of Good Hope a few days later. On the 9th inst., a telegram from Mr. Gill, the astronomer at the latter point, announced:—"Bright comet discovered, which on June 16 will be near Gamma Orionis and on June 27 will be near Beta Aurigæ in the Northern Hemisphere." It was seen almost simultaneously by Professors Swift, of Rochester, and Sharpless, of Philadelphia, and Professor Henry, of Paris, the last named observer having seen it about five hours before it was noticed in Philadelphia. Telegrams from London, as well as all parts of this country, indicate that it was very generally observed, and astronomers are already calculating its course. It is between the bright star Capella and the horizon, carrying a tail about five degrees long, or about as long as the distance between the two pointers in the constellation of the Great Bear, and is visible at 9 o'clock in the evening, and between half-past two and four o'clock, A. M. It seems as yet impossible to ascertain whether it is, as Dr. Gould and others suppose, the great comet of 1807, the diameter of whose nucleus, as measured by Herschel, was 538 miles. This remarkable comet was the finest that had appeared since that of 1760, and was discovered by Pons, at Marseilles, on September 20. In ten days its nucleus became as clear as a star of the second magnitude, its tail distinctly visible, and on October 5th it was seen in the North-west, not far distant from Arcturus. A month later its tail had undergone division, and it soon became invisible. "It was seen at times to exhibit corruscations or flashes of light," says Professor Watson, "not unlike what is exhibited in the case of the aurora borealis, and it was asserted that in less than one second of time streamers might be seen to shoot out from the body of the tail to a distance of two and a half degrees." If the present visitor proves to be the comet of 1807 we may look for some exceedingly fine cometary displays, and in any event it promises to be well worth the closest study of astronomers, as well as the admiring public gaze. The great improvements in astronomic instruments and especially the advance in spectroscopy warrant the expectation that the present opportunity for examining this magnificent meteor will prove most fruitful in scientific results.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CENTURY CO.

(Formerly SCRIBNER & CO.)

The name of the corporation formerly known as Scribner & Co. (publishers of *Scribner's Monthly, St. Nicholas,* "The Spiritual Songs Series" of hymn and tune books, "Songs for the Sanctuary," etc.) has now been changed to The Century Co. The title of *Scribner's Monthly* will become *The Century,* with the next volume. *St. Nicholas* is slightly changed as to its sub-title, being now *St. Nicholas an Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks.* The July numbers of these magazines are the first to bear the new corporate imprint.

Scribner for July contains a paper of special and timely interest, "The People's Problem," in which the writer takes the ground that the time has come for the people of this country to exercise their right to "alter the government."

Besides a wealth of literary and illustrated matter, there are also, in this number, the concluding chapters of two brilliant novelettes, Madame Delphine," by George W. Cable (begun in May), and "A Fearful Responsibility," by W. D. Howells (begun in June). The May, June and July numbers, containing these two complete novelettes, are offered for $1.00

On the 25th of June will be published the July number of *St. Nicholas,* containing many brilliant features for vacation-time, including chapters of two capital serials for boys by ROSSITER JOHNSON and W. C. STODDARD; "How to Stock and Keep a Fresh-Water Aquarium;" a full-page portrait of DENGREMONT, the boy-violinist; "Stories of Art and Artists," with some exquisite reproductions, etc.

Price of *Scribner's Monthly,* $4.00 a year; 35 cents a number. *St. Nicholas.* $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. Sold everywhere.

—In Maine the convictions for crime in 1870 were only 431, only one in every 1,689; while in New York, outside of the city, the convictions were 5,473, or one in every 620 souls. Here the country districts of the two States are compared, leaving out the great city, with its crime and turmoil. Maine had prohibition; New York State had not.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY Is a gem in its entirety. The Fashion Plates, Steel Plates, general illustrations, and the literary contents combine to make this old favorite leader of the Fashion periodicals the best that is before the public. Quite a lengthy and highly entertaining novel from the pen of "Sue Chestnutwood," and the usual array of stories and miscellaneous matter from excellent authors. The July number begins the One Hundred and Third Volume, which of itself speaks well for the hold that the magazine has upon the lovers of pure literature. The beautiful steel plate pictures, from original designs by F. O. C. Darley, are alone worth the subscription price. Any of our readers who do not take the Lady's Book can be supplied, promptly, by leaving their orders at this office. We will furnish our own paper and the Lady's Book for the low price of $3 per annum. The publishers agree to start a subscription with any month you may select.

—The Washington *Star* says that "within the past few months a large number of foreign immigrants have passed through this city to locate in Virginia and the Carolinas. Many of these arrived by the German line in Baltimore, while others landed in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. As is usual the great majority of the armies now landing upon our shores go West, but the proportion already gone South and the parties daily passing in that direction is encouraging to those who have interested themselves in turning a portion of the tide of immigration that way. With a view of settling the country the Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas have, through Mr. Alfred Pope, of Richmond, established what may be called an immigration bureau. Agents of the line meet the immigrants in the Northern cities and give them information. Those who desire it are forwarded South, and all along the road the agents are ready to show lands to such as wish to purchase, or to obtain employment for those who have to work for others. At Salisbury, N. C., an immigrant's home has been established, where they are lodged and fed for a reasonable time, and, in addition, in cases of negotiation for lands, the services of legal counsel are given free.

—We learn that the commissioners to inspect the Western North Carolina Railroad, having made an examination, were favorably impressed with the condition of the work, and that Gov. Jarvis and Treasurer Worth, a majority of the commission, agreed to extend the time for the completion of the Paint Rock branch four months. It is understood that by the first of November the road will be completed to Paint Rock and to Pigeon River. Under the contract the contractors have four years to finish the Ducktown branch, which it is now understood they propose to complete within that time.—*News-Observer.*

—The Governor of Texas has ordered a company of militia to preserve the peace along the extension of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Coloma Mich., Nov. 4th, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Accept thanks for circulars which helps us considerable. We are selling a large amount of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which gives great satisfaction. We are authorized to say for Mr. A. H. Sutton, a farmer near here: "I have used six bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure and cured as many spavins (well marked) on different Horses, I consider it a remedy never equaled for Spavins or Ringbones."

RYNO & GILSON.

Regulating the Druggists.

THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY AND ITS IMPORTANT CIRCULAR—REGULATION OF THE SALE OF POISONS—REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION OF DRUGGISTS.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The State Board of Pharmacy, composed of Wm. H. Green, president, Wilmington; William Simpson, secretary, Raleigh; E. M. Nadal, Wilson; E. H. Meadows, Newbern; and A. S. Lee, Raleigh, has sent out an important official circular to druggists. It says:

"You are hereby notified that the board of pharmacy, created and organized under an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the last session, which goes into effect on the first day of June, 1881, will hold its first meeting in Raleigh on the 30th day of August next, by which time all persons who desire to practice the profession of druggist or pharmaceutist in this State, as required by law, are expected to have their applications for registration, accompanied by an affidavit made in accordance with blank herewith enclosed, together with the fees, on file in the office of the secretary of the board of pharmacy, for the action of the board when it meets. Those who can register upon the above affidavit without examination are (1) graduates of colleges of pharmacy recognized by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, or (2) those who at the time of the passage of said act have had three years' practical experience in the preparation of physicians's prescriptions, and in compounding and vending medicines and poisons, or (3) those who are or have been regular practicing physicians, or (4) those who were in business on their own account at the passage of this act.

All persons desiring to become *licentiates* of this board are required to present themselves before the same and show to its satisfaction, by examination, that they are duly qualified, and have three years practical experience in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and in compounding and vending medicines.

For the information and guidance of the persons interested, an abstract of the pharmacy act of 1881, is subjoined.

Section 8 of this act makes it unlawful and indictable to adulterate drugs, chemicals and medicines, or expose them to sale, knowing them to be adulterated; also requires registered pharmaceutists to obtain a renewal of their registration annually within thirty days before the annual meeting of the board of pharmacy.

Section 3 makes it unlawful for any person, unless a regular pharmaceutist, to open and conduct any pharmacy or store for selling or preparing medicines and poisons, or for any one not a registered pharmaceutist to prepare a prescription, except under the supervision of a registered pharmaceutist.

Section 9 says: It shall be unlawful for any person, under a penalty of twenty five dollars for each and every offence, from and after the passage of this act, except as provided herein, to retail any poison enumerated in schedules A and B, as follows, to-wit:

Schedule A.—Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, bin-jodile of mercury, cynanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and essential oil of bitter almonds.

Schedule B—Aconite, belladona, colchicum, conium, nox vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, opium and its preparations (except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce,) and other deadly poisons, without distinctly labelling the bottle, box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "Poison," and the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in said Schedules A and B, unless upon due inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous nature, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose, nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell any poison included in Schedule A, without before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser, such book to be always open to proper authorities for inspection. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in usual doses and by physicians' prescriptions."

Druggists failing to receive a copy of the circular alluded to above, whose address the secretary of the board may have been unable to procure, can get all the necessary information and blanks by applying to Mr. William Simpson, Secretary, Raleigh.

STATE ITEMS.

—A car load of Black Walnut timber was shipped last week from the Asheville depot for Europe. This was the first load of timber ever sent from Buncombe county to a foreign market. The parties who made this shipment intend to send two car loads every week for the next six months.—*Asheville News.*

GOV. REID.—T. S. Reid, Esq., son of Gov. Reid, says his father was dressed and sitting up. The paralysis in his right side is so much better that he can use his arm in drinking water and can cross the affected leg as easily as the other. His mind is as clear as ever. They help him yet to walk, but he can make a step with the affected side.—*Resdesville Times.*

DERANGED.—Capt. George Graves, of Caswell county, was taken to the asylum at Raleigh, last week, by Dr. Jno. W. Smith. Capt. Graves was of the 22nd N. C. Regiment, and at Gettysburg was badly shot high up in the right shoulder. He was then taken prisoner and dragged out the rest of the war in confinement at Johnston's Island. Since the war his arm has troubled him every spring, rising and causing him the severest of suffering. Last spring there was discharged a piece of his flannel shirt which had been driven in by the ball and was embedded there 17 years. These spells of suffering so near to his head have in a measure affected his mind, and from that and the melancholy attending the dread of them, he has every spring been more or less flighty, but it has generally passed off after a short season. This time it is worse. His mind mostly runs on the war. He is a son of the lamented Calvin Graves, who, as President of the Senate, gave the casting vote for the building of the North Carolina Railroad.—*Reidsville Times.*

GOLD KNOB.

Salisbury Watchman.

Mr. Frank R. Williams, the proprietor, has his five stamp mill going. Last week he made a run—eighteen hours—of refused ore and surface dirt; and on cleaning the plates took up four hundred pennyweights of amalgum. This will give some idea of the value of the property.

He will make an order for a twenty stamp mill, within the next few days.

LEXINGTON NOTES.

Miners are quite active, and considerable prospecting is going on with good prospects of developing valuable property.

The Steele mine, owned by a Baltimore company—said to be very rich—is being finely opened by Superintendent, N. Poplin, Jr., of Baltimore.

It is reported that the Allen mine will start up this week.

Mr. Theo. Von Ringhartz, civil and mining engineer, is developing the Leonard property, three miles from Lexington. It is a tract of fifty acres of well timbered farm land. Here may be found a very "out crop" of honey combed quartz, bound with slate. The "out crops" measuring from 18 to 24 feet in width. In one place "the formation is peculiar in that one "binding" is copper bearing, the centre lode gold bearing, while the other "binding" shows silver. At this point the "out crop" is very wide. The gold bearing quartz is estimated as worth from $7 to $9 per ton.

This gentleman is also opening Mrs. Leonard's property, five miles from Lexington. This vein, which is from 10 to 14 feet wide, shows free silver, lead and sulphurets of silver, and is worth from four to six ounces to the ton, near the surface

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is opening a fine property, one and a half miles from Lexington. This is a copper vein, very much resembling the Grupy copper vein in this county.

Mr. L. U. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, has charge of and is developing a rich property, of one hundred and thirty acres, on which there are five veins; showing gold, silver and lead, and they will average in width about 20 feet. One "out crop" is from 30 to 35 feet wide.

This property is situated near "Silver Valley" and is a continuation of the same veins.

As a rule, the ores in that section show gold on the top, but after reaching the water level, they run into silver sulphurets.

It is said that this property is to be worked on a large scale, and that Mr. Campbell is to be superintendent.

SECRET MINE,

ten miles from Lexington, is down 85 feet. They have a large vein of high grade ore—gold and silver.

SILVER VALLEY.

It is reported that Silver Valley will very shortly resume operations with a large force of hands. They are 125 feet down, and have a large amount of ore on the dumps. Smelting furnaces ore to be erected at an early day.

MR. BEST TO THE FRONT AGAIN.—The Raleigh *Observer* of Wednesday of last week makes the following announcement: "On Saturday last, Mr Best, on behalf of the construction company which proposes to build the Midland Railway and carry out the original North Carolina system from Beaufort harbor to its Tennessee connections at Paint Rock and Ducktown, deposited with Senator Z. B. Vance, Gov. T. J. Jarvis and State Treasurer, J. M. Worth, Commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad, elected by the General Assembly at its special session of 1880, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with which to reimburse the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for all expenditures made by that corporation from the time of the defection of Mr. Best's first associates up to the present.

Mr. Best has called upon the Richmond & Danville Railroad authorities for an account of such expenditures (which has not yet been rendered) with the view of tendering the exact amount which would repay them for the money they have disbursed in prosecuting the work on both branches of the Western North Carolina Railroad, with interest, and also make proper compensation for any trouble thrown upon them by their coming to his assistance."

Haunted Me.

A Workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advocate.*

There's Music in the Waters.

Yes, music in the waters; music in the ocean; music in the solemn forest; music in the watching star; music in the cannon; music everywhere, but the sweetest, and the most for the money, is found in the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. Just see in the June number, that sweet song, "The Old Musician and His Harp;" the good chorus, "There's Music in the Waters;" Mascot Polka," from the latest opera, and "Blossom Waltz," for the six year old music student. Over $1.00 worth in this one number—$12 worth yearly—and to cap all, $1.00 worth of Premium Sheet Music presented each subscriber. 20 pages of musical reading matter, and 8 pages of Music monthly; and all for only $1.25 yearly. Send a 3 cent stamp for specimen copy of the *neatest, brightness* and *best* Musical Magazine in the land. Address **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 28, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief for* cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure* every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.

MONMOUTH, IOWA, March 13, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.
L. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 26, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house.
J. R. IVEY.

SACO, ME., Jan. 29, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable.* No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. NAYES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 23, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSUL'S OFFICE,
CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 5, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use, I regard its presence in my household as an indispensable necessity.
L. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.
E. E. KOONS.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
S. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

BROWN'S
IRON
A TRUE TONIC
A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, *removing all dyspeptic symptoms,* such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book (32 pp. of useful and amusing reading)—*sent free.* BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL Co. and have crossed red lines on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BITTERS

LOOK OUT!

N. T. SHORE & CO.,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley, Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal.

Best quality of Spices constantly on hand.

Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LARD, AND GOO FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar. Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. **Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods.** with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.-18.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the home

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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SPORTING NEWS at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

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All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually, low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
Red Plains Yadkin Co., N. C.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 15 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 15 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	4 05 a m	4 15 p m	4 30 p m
" Salisbury	5 56 a m	6 07 p m	11 16 p m
" High Point	7 23 a m	7 25 p m	1 55 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	7 57 p m	2 40 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 40 a m		5 10 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	11 45 a m		6 25 p m
" Durham	12 25 p m		11 02 p m
" Raleigh	1 40 p m		12 31 a m
Leave	1 45 p m	3 41 a m	3 11 a m
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	8 30 a m	

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington n.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 15, 1881.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 30. Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	1 25 p m		4 20 p m
Arrive Raleigh	3 30 p m		9 25 p m
Leave	3 55 p m		9 55 p m
Arrive Durham	5 09 p m		12 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 48 p m		1 45 a m
" Greensboro	7 57 p m		6 00 a m
Leave "	8 17 p m	9 31 a m	
Arrive High Point	9 12 p m	10 02 a m	
" Salisbury	10 32 p m	11 15 a m	
" Charlotte	12 30 a m	1 00 p m	

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line June. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily	"	9 40 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	10 05 p m
Arrive Salem	"	12 40 p m
Leave Salem	"	5 20 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	8 38 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	7 30 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47 between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

A. POPE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making somebody in the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and Paid especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

The Revised Testament.—A few copies of the Revised Testament at the Salem Bookstore. All should have a copy. A very good "old and new version on opposite pages" edition.

—This neighborhood has been blessed with refreshing showers this week.

—Winston Lodge Knights of Honor celebrated their second anniversity Monday night.

—From present indications the tobacco crop will be short, owing to the drought and scarcity of plants.

—Misses Nettie and Nannie, daughters of Judge Settle, are visiting Rev. W. S. Bynum.

—Mrs. Miller, of Linwood, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Lexington, are visiting Elder Wm. Turner.

—Rev. C. H. Hemsath, Lutheran pastor at Rochester, Pa., was at the Salem Hotel, visiting friends in the place.

—Miss Jennie, sister of Charles Buford, and Miss Emilie, daughter of Col. A. S. Buford, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Buford, of Winston, last week.

—Dr. T. T. Wood, a prominent physician of New Orleans, a native of Guilford County, called on us the other day. He was on a visit to his relatives and friends in this section.

—H. A. Lemly and Capt. J. R. Vogler are off for the mountains. They left for Blowing Rock, Watauga county, on Tuesday last. Hope they will have a nice time.

Capt. Lee and Mr. Carlton, of the Virginia Midland survey, are boarding with C. L. Rights.

—Our young friend, Sam Brewer, the barber, was married in Winston, on last Sunday evening, to Miss Alice Holder.

—A number of carts from the Waughtown factories passed through this place last week for the Midland Railroad.

—The *Plant and Plug* for June, is on our table, and is as usual, full of Bob's witty scrapings from his cranium.

—There are between three and four hundred hands at work on the Midland Railroad between Danville and Leakesville.

—Maj. Andrews and party have finished up their work on the preliminary survey, and have their maps and estimates ready. Work is progressing at various points along the route.

—As previously stated, the wheat crop, since harvest, generally proves very good. Corn crop promising, but the Spring oats crop is short, owing to the dry weather.

—Pace's Brick Warehouse, will have its opening Sale on Wednesday July 6th 1881. Messrs. Pace and Gorrell are well known to the public and will do their very best for the farmer.

—A few days ago Jonathan Bodenhamer, of Broadbay township, cut a small gash in his forehead by striking his head against a nail. A day or two afterwards the place commenced bleeding, and has bled almost continually ever since. The boy is in a weak condition, not being able to sit up.

She Fasted Twelve Days.—One morning Mrs. Joseph Stewart noticed that one of her cats did not come up. Twelve days afterwards she found the cat in a rabbit gum which had been left setting. She was alive but nearly starved.

—Messrs. Samuel A. Hege and Jno. L. McCuistan are at Chapel Hill, attending the Normal school. Misses M. Vogler, Carrie Patterson, M. Mack, M. A. Fogle and Miss Chitty are also at Chapel Hill, attending school.

—The ball given complimentary to the Press, by the young men of Winston and Salem, at the Salem Hotel, was a decided success. The Editor of the Raleigh *News-Observer* "found that the lovely ladies of the twin sisters could successfully vie with their sex elsewhere, not only in tasteful and handsome toilet, but in skillful execution and graceful carriage in the mazy figures of the dance.—*Leader*.

The Counterfeiter.—A friend kindly furnished us with the particulars of the arrest of a counterfeiter last week, but too late for that issue. The following are the details: Jacob Jackson was arrested in Stokes county, by officers Bahnson and Shepherd, charged with counterfeiting. A quantity of spurious coin and a pair of moulds were found. A trial was held before the U. S. Commissioner, and Jackson was required to give a bond of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Federal court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

The Lynching in Danbury.—We learn that the lynching of the two negroes was caused by the death of one of the victims, a little white girl, and the disappearance of the woman, the other victim, supposed to be dead, but who has since been found, however. There being no supposed living evidence to convict those guilty of the crime, the Danbury *Reporter* says: "The people have shown by this act that the guilty shall not go unpunished. It is is said that 225 men spent the night the colored prisoners were hung searching for the white man who committed a similar offence on the south of the mountain, and had he been found would have shared a similar fate."

It is to be regretted that circumstances sometimes require acts of summary punishment, caused often by the law's delay.

The Press Association.

Capt. Ashe's oration on Wednesday last on "The People of North Carolina and the duty of the Press towards them," was scholarly and interesting. The "Material Interests of North Carolina, and the relation of the Press thereto," by Col. Cameron, was a paper of facts and figures on the industries of our State. Col. C. R. Jones' paper on the "Mining Interests of North Carolina," was also a valuable one, and C. T. C. Deake's on "The Forests of North Carolina" was no less so.

Officers elect for the ensuing year.

President—Capt. S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh.

1st Vice Pres.—Col. R. B. Creecy, Elizabath City. 2d S. G. Bradshaw, Asheboro. 3rd—Capt. J. W. Goslen, Winston.

Sec'ty and Treas.—Jordan Stone, Asheville.

Chaplain—Rev. D. G. Bernheim, D. D., Wilmington.

Ex. Com.—J. H. Ennis, Raleigh; J. D. Cameron, Durham; H. A. London, Pittsboro; C. T. C. Deake, Asheville; C. R. Jones, Charlotte.

Orator—E. L. C. Ward, Murfreesboro.

Poetess—Miss L. C. Bernheim, Wilmington.

The best feeling prevailed throughout the session. On Wednesday afternoon the Association in a body visited the principal places of interest in the two towns. On Thursday evening the splendid banquet was given by the Manufacturers and other citizens and was served up in the yard of the Merchant's Hotel. Every thing passed off pleasantly.

On Friday morning most of the members left for Beaufort.

Salem Boys' School.

The examination of the scholars of Salem Boys' School was one of the best since its present organization. The answers were prompt and correct. The boys evidently knew what they were about and were not afraid to show it. Rev. Prof. Wurreschke has not only given evidence of ripe scholarship, but also a happy and successful manner of imparting knowledge. It was a good old fashioned examination, and we were delighted with the exercises. Below is the programme:

PART FIRST.—9, A. M.

1. Music.
2. Recitation—The Revenge.—*Tennyson.* Bernard Pfohl.
3. Examination—First Class in Geometry. Rev. L. B. Wurreseske.
4. Recitation—"Widow Green." Frank Wimmer.
5. Examination—First Class in Algebra. Rev. L. B. Wurreschke.
6. Music.
7. Recitation—The Merchant's Career. Reinhard Wurreschke.
8. Examination—Third Class in Arithmetic. Mr. R. B. Kerner.
9. Recitation—The Gladiator.—*Kellogg.* Walter Spaugh.
10. Examination—First and Second Classes in History. Rev. L. B. Wurreschke.
11. Recitation—Bannockburn.—*Burns.* Bernard Wurreschke.
12. Music.

PART SECOND.—2, P. M.

1. Music.
2. Recitation—Song of the Railroad.—*Wolfe.* Drew Patterson.
3. Examination—First and Second Classes in Natural Philisoyhy. Rev. L. B. Wurreschke.
4. Recitation—Pulaski's Banner.—*Longfellow.* Howard Rondthaler
5. Examination—Third Class in Geography. Rev. L. B. Wurreschke.
6. Music.
7. Recitation—"Guard Your Own" —*Tennyson.* Henry Shaffner.
8. Examination—First and Second Classes in Arithmetic. Mr. R. B. Kerner.
9. Recitation—"Jones." Frank Hege.
10. Examination—First and Second Classes in Latin. Rev. L. B. Wurreschke.
11. Recitation—Emmett's Defence. Henry Keehln.
12. Music.

The elocutionary department was under the charge of Mr. Robah B. Kerner, who, though quite a young man, has a good reputation as a teacher, having faithfully and creditably taught in our midst for several years, winning the esteem of the numerous patrons of the school. All the boys did very well and many of them exhibited a talent for speaking seldom found in boys. We recommend the school to the public as worthy of its patronage. Mr. Kerner leaves the school, intending to take a course of law in Greensboro. We regret to lose so valuable a teacher. Jno. F. McCuiston succeeds him, who has had some experience in teaching, and is attending the Normal School, at Chapel Hill.

The Christmas Term will commence Thursday, August 25, 1881.

—The following bit of "old time fun" is characteristic of the boys and youths of that rollicing age, when fun could be enjoyed in full without the aid of stimulants.

It was in the ancient town of H——, in the midst of winter, and a deep snow covered the frozen landscape.

Old Boreas howled and shrieked like an ice-fiend from the North. The sun seemed to hang motionless above the Western horizon, with a sort of half-lurid glare as if in sym pathy with the surroundings.

"Babe," was a lad of some twelve or thirteen summers, or *winters*. He was holding by a bridle a little white steer, familiarly known as "Babe's horse."

"Little Joe" was a youth of perhaps twenty-five years, and was known to be an unmitigated wag.

The Postoffice was half a mile distant, and "Babe" was commissioned to bring the mail on that same steer.

He was soon seated like a knight errant upon the noble animal.

"Little Joe" gave his final instructions; then seizing the caudal appendage of the steer, he shaped it like the crank of a coffee mill and gave it one or two turns. A bellowing roar followed that seemed to awaken the frozen echoes. Then there was a plunge, and that steer was seen charging down the hill through the neighboring forest. "Babe" was dragged from a snow heap, hard by, and the last that was seen of "Little Joe," he was standing, the picture of innocence and ill-treatment, before "Babe's" irate grand-mother, declaring himself in no way responsible for the disaster. The wagging of that bony finger, and the flashing of those eyes were sublime to the beholder, and awful to the offender. "Little Joe" survived it; but for a time did not make himself conspicuous about that corner.

Collector Everett in Office.

The change and some of the Results.

On Monday morning of last week, Gen. W. T. Clark installed the following gentlemen as officers in the Internal Revenue Department of this District:

Collector.—Geo. B. Everett.
Chief Deputy.—H. X. Dyre.
Cashior.—Eug. A. Ebert.
Stamp Clerk.—Jacob Blickenderfer.
Deputy Collectors.—Clay Thomas and Everett Smith.
General Storekeepers—C. B. Brooks, Col. Martin and J. H. Shultz.
Clerks.—Joe McRee and Geo. M. Bulla.

Messrs. Bynum and Wilson, Deputy Collectors, are still in office. How long they may stay we cannot say. Hinton, of Greensboro, goes out and N. T. Riggs, of Caswell County, takes charge of that county and Person as Deputy Collector. Mr. J. P. Stanton of Randolph, county, has relieved George Wheeler of the painful duty of destroying blockade distilleries. Mr. Anderson Stipe will now take a vacation and Mr. Everett Smith will be given a chance to show that he can make a good deputy collector. W. R. Albright, of Alamance county, will be retired from the position of General Storekeeper and Gauger, and Mr. J. A. McCauley, of Company Shops, steps into his shoes. The collector, we understand, will closely scrutinize the list of Storekeepers and Gaugers, and many of the present ones will go out. It is also Collector Everett's determination to have no man in the service, in any position, who gets drunk and who is not of good business qualifications and good moral character.

For Office Seekers.

Collector's Office,
Winston, N. C., June 21, 1881.

All application for the position of storekeeper and gauger, must be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. The application must be in the hand writing of the applicant; it must state his age, residence and occupation; it must then be sent to the Collector of the District, who will forward it to Washington, D. C.

G. B. Everett, Collector.
—*Western Sentinel.*

[Correspondence of the Press.]
Chapel Hill, N. C.,
June 24, 1881.

Messrs. Editors:—It is the pleasure of your correspondent, a member of the State Normal School at the University of N. C., to give your readers some idea of what the good people of the State are doing for the teachers, in the way of normal training. Up to this date, there are 222 normal students in attendance, 91 of which are ladies and 131 gentlemen. Sixteen Professors are present. The school is at present under the direction of Prof. J. L. Tomlinson, of Baltimore, formerly of Bush Hill, N. C., who will remain in charge until July 3rd, when Prof. Shepper, of Baltimore will assume the direction of the school.

As you have many readers who would be glad to know something about the manner of conducting a normal school, and what is taught, the following programme may be interesting:

From 7.30 to 8.30, a. m., Music; 8.30 to 9, Devotional services; 9 to 9.30, Lecture; 9.30 to 10, Arithmetic; 10 to 10.30, Grammar; 10.30 to 10.45, recess; 10.45 to 11.30, Spelling, Geography, Reading; 11.30 to 12.15, History, Drawing, Writing; 12.15 to 1, Lecture on Phonetics—Dinner. In the evening, from 3 to 4, Rhetoric and Physiology; 4 to 5, Latin and Natural Philosophy; 5 to 6, Geometry and Algebra; 6 to 7, recreation—supper; 7 to 8, Lecture on History of the English Language. Occasionally Prof. Rayhill has been lecturing on Elocution at night. Other distinguished speakers will lecture during the session, so you may see, from the above, what is done here.

You will allow me to ask the question: What teacher can afford to miss this opportunity for improvement? More especially as it has been brought within the reach of every teacher in the State, no matter how poor he or she may be. Arrangements can be made to obtain help in travelling and other expenses, if they are not able to pay all themselves. No one can afford to lose this opportunity, as it is a great help to those who intend making teaching a business. In this day of improvement no teacher can afford to stand still, or he will soon fall from the list of successful teachers, and will have to resort to some other employment. I was pleased to take the hand of some of the Salem teachers. Forsyth county has seven teachers in attendance at the school. Will not others come?

H.

Practical Advice.

If men will get drunk and lose their money and friends, listen to this advice:

Bar-keepers pay on an average $2.00 per gallon for whiskey. One gallon contains an average of 65 drinks; and at 10 cents a drink the poor man pays $6.50 per gallon for his whiskey. In other words he pays $2 for his whisky and $4.50 for handing it over the bar.

Make your wife your bar-keeper. Lend her $2 to buy a gallon of whisky for a beginning, and every time you want a drink go to her and pay for it. By the time you have drank a gallon she will have enough to pay your $2.00 and have a balance of $2.50. She will be able to conduct operations on her own capital. When you become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, shunned and despised by all respectable persons, your wife will have money enough to keep you until you are ready to fill a drunkard's grave.

The Holyoke (Mass.) *Gazette* says: "It is stated upon good authority that in this neighborhood there is a lady who has built a house out of a fund made by selling rum to her own husband. He is a drinking man and so his wife struck the bargain with him that if he would drink he must agree to buy all his liquor of her. She thus pocketed the profits instead of the regular rumseller. Such a plan put into general practice would build many a home, and we commend it to all the married drinking men of the city."

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."
—The Parents.—*Telegram.*

When the Fields are White with Cotton!

"No money now; can't buy Pianos or Organs till cotton comes in." Yes you can. Rake up $10 *Cash on an Organ, or* $25 *Cash on a Piano,* and we will sell you during *June, July, August and September,* at **Rock Bottom Cash Rates** and wait 3 months for balance, *without one cent of interest.* Cash rates. Three Months Credit. No Interest. Don't forget it. Grand summer Clearing Out Sale of New and Second-Hand Instruments—500 Pianos, 500 Organs. All Styles. All prices. *Must be closed out. Special Terms* to Installment buyers. Cash prices advanced only *Ten Per Cent.* Fifteen Days Test Trial. Guaranteed Instruments from *six best makers.* Catalogue and full information mailed free of charge. Avoid being imposed upon by Beatty, or any other man, by ordering at once from the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South, **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

Railroad Directory.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

Trains leave Salem Depot as follows:

1. Leaves Salem, 7,30 a .m.
   Arrives at Greensboro, 9,60 a. m.
   (Probably arrives in time to connect with train, for Raleigh,)
   Leaves Greensboro, 10,00 a. m.
   Arrives at Salem, 11,20 a. m.
2. Leaves Salem, 5,30 p. m.
   Arrives at Greensboro, 7,36 p. m.
   Leaves Greensboro, 9,40 p. m.
   Arrives at Salem, 11,07 p. m.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrives at Greensboro from Richmond, 8,17 p. m.
Leaves Greensboro for Richmond, 8,25 a. m.
Arrives at Greensboro from Richmond, 9,26 a. m.
Leaves Greensboro for Richmond, 8,18 p. m.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Arrives at Greensboro from Charlotte, 8,03 a. m.
Leaves Greensboro for Charlotte, 8,37 p. m
Arrives at Greensboro for Charlotte, 7,57 p. m.
Leaves Greensboro for Charlotte, 9,31 a. m.
Arrives from Goldsboro and Raleigh, 2,50 p. m. and 7,57 p. m.
Leaves for Goldsboro and Raleigh, 9,40 a. m. and 6,25 p. m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed Montague & Gray and Gray & Wilson.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.

GRAY & MARTIN.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.

H. W. FRIES.

WANTED.

A good, sober and reliable Harness maker can find employment by applying to S. A. VEACH,
May 19, 1881. Salem, N. C.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to $1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 15 to 1 30
Corn, per bushel	60 to 65
Oats, " "	50 to 60
Rye, " "	90 to 1 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to 3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to 00
Pork	6 to 7
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 09
" Hams'	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen	10 to 00
Butter, per pound	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax, " "	20 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	60 to 0 75
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to 55
Fodder, per hundred bdls	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to 00
Blackberries	0 to 00
Whortlleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

[Corrected by A. B. Gorrell.]

—The offerings this week are very large and prices well sustained, infact all grades are higher. Bright and fine wrappers are scarce and in great demand. It is certainly a favorably time for marketing the weed.

Lugs Common Green	3 00 to 3 50
" Red	3 75 to 4 50
" Good	4 50 to 5 50
Smokers, common green bight	4 00 to 5 00
" " bright	5 50 to 6 50
" good	7 00 to 8 50
" fine	9 00 to 11 00
" fancy	12 00 to 18 00
Good, rich, ripe, sweet fillers	9 00 to 17 00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	12 00 to 18 00
Leaf, common green	5 00 to 7 00
" red	6 00 to 8 50
" good, waxy red	9 00 to 12 00
Wrappers Common dark	8 00 to 11 00
" Good, red	11 50 to 15 00
" com., mahoghany,	12 50 to 18 00
" good, rich, "	20 00 to 25 00
" fine	30 00 to 45 00
" common bright	16 00 to 18 00
" good	22 50 to 30 00
" fine	35 00 to 40 50
" fancy	50 00 to 60 00 to 70 00

Damaged tobacco of all grades sells very low.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45, a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

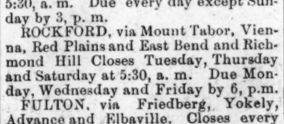
YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p.m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

GET THE BEST.



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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, "DO IT NOW."

THE NEW EDITION

Contains over **118,000** Words, **1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings, Four Pages Colored Plates, 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.**

THE "most beautiful and complete English Dictionary."
HAS **3000** Engravings, nearly three times as many as any other Dict'ry.
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THE "highest authority of the Courts in definition."—*Chief Justice Waite.*
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NO other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools.
DICTIONARY on which nine-tenths of the School Books of the country are based.
AUTHORITY in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Jan. 1881.
Recommended by State Supt's Schools in **36** States, and **50** College Pres'ts.
DICTIONARY that has been placed in more than **32,000** public schools in U.S.

IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?

Published by **G. & C. MERRIAM,** Springfield, Mass.
Also **Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.**
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Four years ago to-day we opened our first stock of GOODS in one of the buildings we now occupy. Not satisfied to remain where we started, we have from time to time added to our building and stock, so that we can safely say that we now have the most complete Store Rooms in the State. We have in use two of BATES' best ELEVATORS by the means of which we have easy access to all parts of the ten Rooms in our Block, all of which are filled with Merchandise of every description, which we buy at the lowest prices, mostly from manufacturers, and which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN TOWN, we will duplicate in prices any Bill of an ordinary amount bought in any market, freight taken into consideration.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE IN WINSTON. We call especial attention to our line of

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, PEQUETS, SUITINGS, NOTIONS, PARASOLS, COTTONADES, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Winchester, Va., and Miles' Philadelphia Shoes

A SPECIALTY.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

400 Suits of Mens' and Boys' Clothing
40 Cases Hats.
85 Cases and Bales of Dry Goods
50 Cases Notions
100 Bags Coffee
50 Barrels Sugar
75 " Syrups
150 Kegs of Nails and Horse Shoes

SPLENDID STOCK OF

STAPLE HARDWARE,

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Queensware

in large quantities and great variety.

2,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton at N. Y. Prices.
2,000 Pounds Sole Leather.
20,000 Pounds Meat and Lard.
White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

We intend to make it to the interest of every one to come and see us, and we invite you to do so.

7,500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE For Sale this Spring.

Buy your GOODS of us and sell your TOBACCO at our NEW WAREHOUSE, (PACE'S) when completed, and you will come as near getting the worth of your money in Merchandise, and the worth of your Tobacco in money as you can get in this wide world.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

May 19th, 1881.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent at Salem, N. C

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Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the Press Office.

New Books.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTCAL

Marble Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-13—1 year.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS.
REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.

Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

State of North Carolina, Surry Co., } January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

Rev. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C,

or B. TURNER, Bethanina, N. C.

March 3, 1881—8-6m.

A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, - - D. C
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M.D,

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin far a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it but all in vain and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean and then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, Kendall's Spavin Cure. In the spring of 1873 I slipped on the ice and sprained my limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April 1878 I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly, Mrs. J. DOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO. Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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GOOD BOOKS

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Blum's Bookstore,

SALEM, N. C.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

According to Mr. A. Renvnard the water in which hemp has been steeped produces no evil effects on the health of a district when such water is allowed to flow into running water, but always destroys the fish and some varieties of vegetable growth.

Two eggs of the extinct great auk were recently sold by auction in Edinburg, both being purchased by Lord Lillord—one at £100 the other at 102 guineas—probably the largest sum ever paid for a single egg, with the exception of that of the moa, a single specimen of which was sold at the same place in 1865 for £200.

Mr. Alexander Adams, of the English postal telegraph staff, announces that he has discovered well-marked electric tides in the telegraph circuits. He finds, that is, distinct and systematic variations of strength in the earth current, which are invariably present on telegraph lines; and these variations follow the position of the moon with respect to the earth.

Charcoal will absorb, of some gases, from eighty to ninety times its own bulk. As every point of its surface is a point of attraction, it is supposed to account for the enormous accummulation of gases in the spaces of the charcoal. But this accounts for it only in part. There must be some peculiar power in charcoal to change in some way the condition of a gas of which it absorbs ninety times its own bulk.

Cyclones extend over a circle from 100 to 500 miles in diameter, and sometimes 1,000 miles. In the West Indies they are sometimes as small as 100 miles in diameter, but on reaching the Atlantic they dilate to 600 or 1,000 miles. Sometimes, on the contrary, they contract in their progress, and while contracting they augment fearfully in violence. The violence of the wind increases from the margin to the center, where the atmosphere is frequently quite calm.

Speaking of the formation of mountains Professor Favre, of Geneva, has said that the three systems which account for the origin of mountains do not differ greatly from each other. Those who admit the system of elevations as the principal cause would probably admit the formation of depression as a secondary cause, while those who give depressions the first place would also admit elevation as a secondary factor. Lastly, in the system of lateral crushing there is a general depression of the earth, since there is a diminution in the length o the radins of the globe, and yet there result elevations of the ground in the midst of this general depression.

A Consilience of Titles.

This is not a "Winter's Tale," for it was in midsummer when "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," by the wish of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," set forth to visit "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Now begins a "Comedy of Errors," for Hamlet's ghost was their guide. He led them through the corridors of the past; into ancient castles where the tragic and comic scenes of life were enacted; all of which were made familiar by Shakespeare's matchless genius.

On "The Twelfth Night" of the journey "The Tempest" arose, and the two gentlemen of Verona being in the city of Venice, gave a traveler's homage to "Othello the Moor," from whom they received greetings to "Julius Cæsar." Wishing to bear some gift to the virtuous Romans, they bought of the famous "Merchant of Venice" a beautiful pet asp which "Antony and Cleopatra" appreciated highly. They met, as they journeyed from the city, "Timon of Athens," who told them that he had arrived from Verona, and as he passed by Capulet's residence, in the early hours of the morning, his attention was arrested by gentle sounds, like as the cooing of doves. He stopped to listen, and looking around beheld a noble youth in the garden, who sent sweet glances of love with words to verify them to a window from whence leaned as beautiful a maiden as ever was created by fancy, or by the moulder of all things beautiful, and she did wink at him the tender message, just "As you Like It." Quoth the gentleman, "they were 'Romeo and Juliet.'" As the travelers approached Rome, "The Passionate Pilgrim" told them about the terrible domestic tragedy of "Titus Adronicus" and then made a silly "Lover's Complaint," on account of his "Love's Labor Lost."

After tarrying in the city of Rome for a day, Hamlet's ghost led the gentleman of Verona to Denmark, and "Hamlet" did actually see his father's ghost. From Denmark they journeyed directly to London, from thence to Windsor. As they approached their destination, there seemed to be a great commotion. Six large men were beating one frail woman, who cut deeper with her tongue than the men did with their lash. They asked what meant such barbarous conduct. "It is the 'Taming of the Shrew,'" was the reply. But the bitter tongue of women testifies that the shrew still gives "Measure for Measure."

The travelers now arrived at Windsor, and the merry wives had a great banquet n their honor. Kings and princes were in attendance. "Cymbeline" being the eldest, was master of ceremonies. "King Richard III.," having killed "Henry IV.," was in a killing mood to woo the lovely Imogen. After they had all feasted, "Henry VIII." made a toast on "free love." "King Lear" arose, but his fool was not present, and he became confused. "King John" arose, made "Much Ado About Nothing," and sat down. "Richard II," "Henry V." and "Henry VI." were discussing the mutability of the kings of England, when three witches cried out to "Macbeth," "When shall we meet again?"

Then a great change came over the scene; all faded into mist, and as the two gentlemen of Verona disappeared, they whispered to the merry wives of Windsor, "All's Well That Ends Well." I awoke; my Shakespeare was by my side. Then I knew I had had "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Unique Swindling.

The confessions of the swindlers arrested in Kentucky and now in prison in New York, reveals a most unique case of swindling. The two men say that they were unable to obtain employment during last autumn, though they traveled far and wide for it. At last, when they had only forty cents between them, one of them conceived a plan of getting credit of various firms manufacturing plated silverware, which was to be sold and the money devoted to their needs. Their plan was to go to a place, select the name of a man doing a business nearly like that in which they were embarked, and order goods in his name. For instance, in one place J. Warren was a hardware dealer. The schemers ordered a small bill of silver-plated ware in his name, making sure to tell him what they had done, and that they expected the goods. As the name of the party in whose name the goods were ordered was good, the swindlers had no trouble in getting a bill of goods. When the goods were obtained the parties immediately left town and sold them. Then they repeated the process. Since December they have obtained of a dozen firms manufactured plated-ware to the value of $20,000, and have sold it in thirty-one States, making a tour of the South and Southwestern States. They were discovered by Pinkerton's detectives.

ODDITIES.

The term "Punic faith" comes from the fact that the Carthaginians were accounted a faithless people.

The Escurial, the magnificent palace of the sovereigns of Spain, is built in the form of a gridiron, in honor of Saint Lawrence.

When man has attained his full development he weighs almost twenty times as much as at birth, and his height is about three and one-fourth times greater.

It is a maxim at sea that he who returns a salute always fires fewer guns than he receives. The English claim the right of being saluted first, as sovereigns of the sea.

The defense in a breach of promise suit in Napa, Cal., was that the contract was entered into on Sunday night, and therefore was not binding. The claim was sustained.

A barn containing six heavy horses was lifted from its foundation and carried half a mile without the least injury to the animals in a recent storm at Worthington, Ia.

It is not generally known that there is such a thing as false eyebrows, yet such is the case. They are made perfectly by the use of "hair lace" and would never be suspected as a counterfeit.

Dr. Nordenskjold, the Arctic traveler, has discovered that iron is always to be found in snow, from which it may be extracted by a magnet. It is supposed that these particles of iron are of meteoric origin.

The bones of the Archæ plery, a rare fossil found in Germany, are very much like those of a lizard, and its hind legs are like those of a bird, and it was when alive clothed with feathers. This was really a most wonderful link between the birds and the reptiles. There can be no doubt regarding the reptilian affinities of birds.

A Tremendous Vision.

In the dreamland of delirium, the wild flight of fancy, in the agony of malaria, lingering near the great gates between time and eternity, this writer stood on Broadway in 1981. The children of this generation had been swept away by unsparing time. Where once stood the Metropolitan there now towered a colossal glass and steel concern twenty-one stories high, with five underground. The proprietors paid a hundred thousand rent, had two hundred and eighty departments, and two thousand men. Their sales ran to one hundred millions, and their terms cash before delivery. King Credit had long slept in oblivion. Aerial navigation had nearly starved the iron horse, and electricity was the motor of heaven and earth. Four intense dazzling suns illuminated the city as if it were midday. A factory in 358th street, away beyond the Spuyten Duyvil, 452 feet high, covered six acres, a grain elevator at Hell Gate 800, and the observatory at Rockaway, upon the Isaack's estate, all solid steel, stood up 1,200 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile.

The old five and six stories of iron and brown stone had been swept from the track of relentless and resistless science. Manners and language and people had changed, and everything was grand, massive, and stupendous. Wall street had long ago gone to Union Square, and the new City Hall, costing twenty-five millions, occupied the entire square, its flag floating a thousand feet above in the blue azure of heaven.

The *Sun* was now a septuple, issued our times a day, with a million circulation.

Far Rockaway was the eastern limits of the city, Mount Vernon the northern, Paterson the western, and the population sixteen millions. A pneumatic car whirled to these points every three minutes, transit time seventy-five seconds.

Briefly the proprietor spoke of the coming age of the twenty-first century, when these pyramids of grandeur and lofty magnificence would disappear before the paragons of perfection in the gigantic future. Vast and sweeping changes had altered the face of the world. A one-cent stamp carried a letter to the ends of the earth; a cable message around the world one penny a word. Spain had followed Italy in the abolition of monarchy in 1901. England and Russia were the last on the Continent to give way to the demands of the age of progress. The American language was the universal and only one. From New York to London and Paris the daily mail outstripped the storm. Time, fifty-two hours. San Francisco had five millions, and Chicago had reached nearly two, but was going backward; powerful rivals in the Northwest had crippled and outranked her. National disputes were settled by the World's Congress, and not an armed soldier stood upon the earth nor an armed vessel floated the sea. There was not a bond of the United States in existence, and there was a thousand million in its treasuries. The United States, including Canada, Mexico and South America, numbered seven hundred millions, and was called America. Navies, armies, debts, credits, gas and steam had gone by forever and belonged to ancient history, and the Indian and Mormon, the Ethiop and the Chinee and the Teuton and the Irish, all condensed into the Miscegen, ran the Republican ticket and the native born the Democratic American.—*House and Home.*

A Mouse Remedy for Lockjaw.

Hitherto there has been no remedy which could be regarded as specific for tetanus. At last, however, an ingenious French physician has apparently hit upon a remedy before which tetanus yields as readily as toothache yields to the dentist's forceps, and which will, of course, supersede curare and all other inferior remedies. The French doctor in question was called in to attend a lady suffering from tetanus. In his report he says that she was a married woman of thirty-one years of age, and that previous to his visit her family physician had tried every known remedy for tetanus, including curare, without producing any effect. The patient was lying on her back, with her jaws tightly closed, and the muscles of her chest and throat were so rigid that she was unable to utter a sound. The doctor at once went out and procured a live mouse of the usual size and voracity, to the tail of which he attached a strong horsehair. Placing the mouse at the foot of the bed, he permitted it to walk the entire length of the patient's body. No sooner did the patient notice the mouse than she sprang up, loudly calling to the attendants to take it off, and denouncing the doctor as a horrid, heartless wretch, who ought to be ashamed of himself and guillotined on the spot. There was no recurrence of the symptoms of tetanus. In fact, the doctor adds that the lady's jaws were so thoroughly and permanently unlocked that the husband, who is, of course, ignorant of law, has threatened to begin an action for damages against him.—*Homœopathic Gazette.*

The London *Times*, referring to the extraordinary precautions taken to provide for Queen Victoria's safety during her journeyings from palace to palace, thinks this must mean either that the Government have received information that the sovereign is threatened, or that the recent catastrophe in St. Petersburg has produced an impression in her Majesty's mind that all crowned heads are in danger.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Utah is just now the chosen field for considerable Christian missionary work. There are forty-four Presbyterian missionaries in the Territory, maintained at an annual cost of $36,000, the Congregationalists are spending $30,000 in new school-houses and churches, the Methodists have twenty missionaries on the ground, and other denominations are represented. These tremendous onslaughts have incited the Mormons to renewed zeal.

Naam Lord, a resident of Friendship, N. Y., is a man who has undergone more suffering than is usually allotted to man. For several years past Mr. Lord has been a victim of rheumatism, and he has lingered along on the banks of death with one foot in the grave for a long time. For about three years he has been blind, deaf and speechless. Before he became speechless he used to moan and plead for death to relieve him from his agony. He is so deformed that the only position which he now rests in, or in fact survives, is a sitting one, with his head between his knees, nearly meeting his feet. It is strange that some people have to endure so much suffering, while young men are often cut down and taken from us in their best and apparently healthiest days.

A Detroit (Mich.) doctor, who has vaccinated over 500 persons, reports many odd experiences with subjects under the lancet. Not more than two men out of ten have it done in a straightforward way. They hesitate, make inquiries, and postpone it a few days. One insisted upon being strapped fast to his chair while the operation was performed. Another wanted to take chloroform. A negro was one day seen to walk past the office several times, and the doctor finally stepped to the door and asked him if he wanted to be vaccinated. "'Deed, sah, dat's what I cum for," he replied, "but de werry minnit I turned dat corner de blamed thing quit aching!" As a rule the men, when they feel the lancet, cry "Woosh!" or "Thunder!" The women cry "Ouch!" generally, but now and then one screams "Oh, Lordy!" Children have to be flattered, coaxed or scared into submission.

Details of the fate of that portion of the Flatters expedition which remained in the Sahara under the command of Sergeant Pobequin present a scene of unsurpassed horror. The natives having stolen all the camels which bore the water, the twenty-nine men made their way afoot to the caravan route in hope of meeting with succor. But no caravan came in sight. Without either food or drink the men endured unspeakable agonies for a time, but were at last driven to the fearful resort of cannibalism. Fifteen men were devoured in turn, Pobequin being the fifteenth. Then help came. A caravan arrived, and provided the half-insane survivors with a small supply of food and water, but only in return for money. When at last they were rescued by the Meharis from Uargla, only twelve of them remained alive, and their minds and bodies were almost fatally wrecked by the hardships they had undergone.

Herr Heinrich Waldner, well known as the author of an exhaustive volume on the ferns of Central Europe, has made an interesting contribution to the literature of sun spots in their relation to good and bad vintages. He has constructed a series of tables showing that the minimum of the sun spots corresponds with the good years, the maximum of the sun spots with the wet and bad years, when great inundations and hailstorms have occurred. Thus the years 1810, 1823, 1834, 1844, 1856, 1867 and 1876, in which the sun was almost entirely clear from spots, concur exactly or nearly with those years of this century which have been most famous as the good wine years, namely, 1811, 1822, 1834, 1846, 1857, 1868 and 1875. Herr Waldner calculates that the next exceptionally good year will be 1887 or 1888. The wine growers of Switzerland have afforded an opportunity for doctors to disagree by inviting Professor Rudolf Wolf, director of the Zurich observatory, to give his opinion of Herr Waldner's theory and prediction.

That the Russian peasantry are not wholly unreasonable in their present wish for agrarian reform, one example out of many will suffice to show. A peasant in one of the eastern provinces, whose crops had failed, having with difficulty maintained his household during the winter, found himself absolutely without resources in the spring. After vainly asking help from his neighbors, he at length applied to a wealthy moneylender who had more than once profited by his distress, and offered to work for him during the whole summer as a common laborer. The other named a sum so far below even the meager market rate of twenty cents a day, that the peasant saw at once that it would barely suffice to keep his wife and children from starvation, leaving absolutely nothing for himself. "Have pity upon me, your honor," he pleaded; "I must starve if you won't give me more than that." "Starve, then, and be cursed to you," retorted the heartless usurer; "it's no affair of mine." Driven to desperation, the poor fellow sat down at his hard-hearted employer's door and cut his own throat.

An extensive and novel form of land lordism has been established in Iowa. Mr. Close, representing some English capitalists, bought 10,000 acres of land, divided it into farms of 160 acres each, brought tenants from England and now has it all under tillage. "Our system," Mr. Close says, "is not to hold virgin land on the chance of a rise in value, but, by building houses and plowing the sod, to improve the property we buy and make it productive of income, wherein we conceive lies the distinction between legitimate business and speculation in land. Each 160 acres is let, as a rule, to one tenant, who provides labor and machinery, paying us rent for wheat lands in kind, on the half-share system, and for Indian corn lands a about $2 per acre. The tenant's own labor, with one assistant, usually a son, is enough, except at harvest-time, to cultivate 160 acres, if divided between wheat and Indian corn. Thus our laborers are directly interested in the yield, and we think we combine the economy of large buildings with the efficiency and productiveness of small. In 1880 and for 1881 we could have let our farms twice over. Every forty farms or thereabouts are placed under the superintendence of a steward, who is controlled directly by ourselves."

James D. Rhymus was a patient in a private mad-house. Mrs. Bigelow, wife of the physician in charge, took a deep interest in his case. She believed that insanity could best be cured by moral suasion and generally mild treatment, and she chose Rhymus as a subject on whom to test her system. He steadily improved, until at last sanity was restablished. In the meantime Mrs. Bigelow became a widow. She soon afterward married Rhymus, and he became a physician. That was twenty years ago. Dr. Rhymus made insanity a specialty in his practice, and had charge successively of many asylums. He adhered to the theory of mild treatment, which had proved efficacious in his own case, and for the purpose of putting it into thorough practice he leased, a few weeks ago, the Grand View hotel, near Denver, turning it into an asylum. In order to train his keepers by degrees he at first admitted only three patients, and these were supposed to be only slightly deranged. But he was mistaken in one of these, and one morning found himself attacked by a furious madman, who choked him insensible, and would have killed him if his wife had not fought heroically to free him. During the commotion caused by the struggle the two other patients escaped, and one of them drowned himself. This bad beginning of the enterprise drove Dr. Rhymus insane again, and while out of his mind he slew his wife.

DECORATION NOVELTIES.

London women decorate their horses' heads by putting a spray of artificial flowers into the bridles.

There is more satin manufactured at present than any other goods made of silk.

Among the elegancies in drawing rooms are incense burners of bronze, in which pastilles, emitting a fragrant smoke, are kept constantly burning.

"Papeteries" are made of willow in imitation of champagne baskets and hampers. When lined with satin or silk they make very pretty work-baskets.

Braided chair seats are really fashionable. They are made from nice pieces of silk or woolen, sewed together like mats and bordered with velvet.

Very large, scented sachets are made to lay outside a bed as an ornament. They are composed of quilted or plain satin, with a large monogram in the center.

Feathers are much used for decorative purposes in England, being applied to chairs, stools, mantels, settees and in fact everything in which color can be applied.

Pretty bannarets are made of coarse gray linen painted in water colors with designs from Kate Greenway. They are lined with the same material and bordered with plush.

A pretty cover for an upright piano is made of wine colored silk serge, with ends of plush of the same shade. On the corners are embroidered yellow buttercups and sprays of yellow laburnum.

Library chairs and sofas are covered with Daghistan rugs. The backs of these pieces of furniture are square, and the trimming is fringes and rosettes of wool matching the rug.

The latest thing in wedding arrangements is—after a small wedding—for the bride's parents to send an engraved card announcing the marriage to all their acquaintances.

A freak in sunshade decoration is the substitution of two flowers for the tassels on the handles. They are only used when the covering is brocade and catches the blossoms on the silk.

A New York sportsman gave a dinner at which the table was decorated with two horses of white carnations, with manes of white lilac, tails of pampas grass and blankets of red carnations.

The rage for insect decorations is on the increase. Wasps, bees and butterflies are in favor, and very life-like beetles are seen made of mother-of-pearl and gold.

White snowdrops and white clover blossoms will be the coming floral garnitures for bridesmaids and young graduates.

Freaks of Lightning.

Lightning struck a book in the pocket of John B. Junek, of Refugio, Texas, and tore its pages in a singularly irregular manner. Junek was knocked senseless.

William Alsford and his son-in-law, Norton Orr, of East Hannibal, Mo., were struck by a bolt and the former was killed. Orr will be totally deaf the rest of his days.

At Springfield, Mass., lightning ripped up the floors of the house of Morris A. Cooley, tore out the ceilings, put out the lights, and created a general shaking up. None of the inmates was hurt.

Lightning struck a cherry tree in the court yard of N. H. McCracken, of Fulton, N. Y., and killed the canary in the cage that Mrs. McCracken was holding in her hand. Mrs. McCracken was not hurt.

The home of Mrs. Catharine Welch, of Kit ery, Me., was completely wrecked by lightning. Mrs. Welch' son was hurled from his bed against the wall, and Mrs. Welch herself was stunned.

At Harrodsburg, Ky., lightning shattered every window pane in the house of Isaac Terhune, and demolished a tree meas uring thirty inches sccompletely that large pieces of wood were thrown 100 feet and the trunk split into ordinary cord wood.

A policeman in the Central police station of Philadelphia had just finished combing and dressing his hair in a recent thunder-storm when the electricity scon unmade it by drawing every hair on end so that it looked as if ruffled by a rake, but his body suffered no injury.

In a recent storm in Philadelphia a ball of white fire resembling a flickering electric light was visible on the very top of a tall telegraph pole on Fourth street, below Chestnut. In a few seconds it darted among one of the wires and was lost in the darkness. Another and another followed in rapid succession until the wire resembled a string of dancing red hot balls.

Lightning did terrible work at Cedartown, Ga., recently. In a double log house occupied by a family named Prince and another named Brazier, the bolt entered the roof and struck dead Mrs. Brazier, who was standing by the fire roasting coffee. Her neck was broken and her head split open by a piece of the mantel that was torn off by the lightning and hurled at her with terrific force. Mr. Powell, who was holding Mrs. Brazier's infant, was knocked senseless. Jeff Vancy, who was in the same room, was struck dead. Mrs. Prince, who stood in the hallway between the two rooms, was instantly killed, and a hole was made in the floor under her feet as if a rifle ball had pierced it.

How to Gain Health.

What is more charming in all Nature's dominion than a thoroughly healthy woman—a bright-eyed, rosy, happy girl who finds keen pleasure in merely living? There is nothing charming in illness. An invalid wife and mother furnishes a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to her family and friends, and a subject of unlimited expense to her husband. In such a home the greatest of all blessings that could be hoped for would be the health of the mistress restored; but too often it is the one blessing that never comes. American homes, more than any other, perhaps, in the world, have been saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is simple. American men are as strong and healthy as those of other nations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to dress and exercise. Let women dress, as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them go out into the air and sunshine, as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will not become extinct, but be improved, built up and beautified—fit to become the mothers of a growing race.

Twelve years ago Gen. Beauregard invented the cable street railroad.

SUNDAY READING.

Seeing in a Fog.

A friend of ours, last March, sailing down the fine coast, came on deck one morning to find the air pervaded by a fog so thick as to shut off the vision for even a few yards from the steamer. He had been aware, during the night, of a peculiar vigilance and activity on board, and ascertained that the fog had lasted since the previous evening. On inquiring of the captain concerning their whereabouts he was told that they had passed Cape Hatteras in the night. "How did you know that? Could you see the light?" "Oh, no, not in a fog like this." "Well, you certainly could take no observations without a star in sight." "No; but we have other ways of seeing where we are than these you have mentioned." "How?" "By the lead. Our soundings told us when we were off the cape, and when we had passed it."

The spiritual have other means of seeing than what we call our sight. They see by the lead. That lead is faith. All distinctly Christian seamanship consists in the use of this "vision and faculty divine." There are nights when the heavens seemed walled above our heads, and no light shines from the shore; when, through the moaning and midnight seas, we have to pass the stormy and perilous crisis of our life. But we go on, sounding the very depths that encompass and imperil us, and find in the rocks and shoals themselves our chart and our security. For we walk by faith, not by sight.—*Intelligencer.*

Religious News and Notes.

The salary of the bishops of the United Brethren in Christ is only $1,000 a year, with traveling expenses and house rent.

The Methodist Episcopal church has in Iowa 813 churches and 74,781 communicants, a gain in ten years of 320 churches and 14,687 communicants.

The supreme court of the State of Maine decides that "a church is not a corporation with authority to create debt in erecting a house of worship."

The general synod of the Reformed (German) church in session at Tiffin, O., elected by acclamation the Rev. Jeremiah H. Good, D. D., as president.

Of the 1,896 Sunday-schools in New Jersey 1,394 are open the whole year. The international lessons are taught in 1,644 of them. The next State convention will be held in Passaic in November.

The general conference of the Congregational Methodist church, a body of about 10,000 members, has just been held in Fredonia, Ga. All the State conferences were represented except those of Missouri and Texas.

The Presbyterian work among the freedmen the past year was quite successful. The receipts of the year were $68,711, with which 162 preachers and teachers were employed. There are in the fifty-two schools 5,340 pupils. The whole number of communicants is 11,555.

Dr. Murdock, secretary of the American Baptist missionary union, spoke at the recent anniversary in Indianapolis of the need of more missionaries. Most of the candidates who have offered themselves want to go to some particular field where additional help is not so much needed. Reinforcements are most needed for Japan, Burmah and Spain.

The number of Salvation army stations now reported in Great Britain is 185; of officers, employed and paid, 395, and of trained speakers, 6,180, while total sitting accommodation is provided for 141,900 persons, and the total number of people reached in the streets and highways weekly is computed at 3,000,000. The annual amount of expenditure reaches nearly $90,000.

Florida and Its Fruits.

Florida, says a writer in the Hartford *Times*, is destined to be, par excellence, the fruit and vegetable garden of the Union. The oranges produced here are far superior in flavor and delicacy to those from Cuba or the Mediterranean, and obtain higher prices from dealers. They are superseding all others in the market, and the demand is only limited by the present inadequate supply. Many are engaging in the cultivation of this fruit, and the labor required and capital invested are sure of meeting a prompt and profitable reward. There are groves that will return to their owners this season an income of $1,000 per acre. Such property, of course, commands a large price. One grower in the State disposed of his crop at the handsome figure of $40,000. This represents the annual interest of $1,000,000, invested in four per cent. national securities. Ten years ago this bonanza was a piece of wild woodland. An advantage of the orange tree is that it attains an indefinite age, and that its productiveness constantly increases. The present yield of this delicious and popular fruit is not sufficient to supply two of the juicy globes to each of the citizens of the United States. The lime, lemon, citron and other varieties of the citrus family are grown as readily as the orange, and are highly remunerative. When quick and easy transportation can be had from the lower portions of the peninsula, the Northern cities can revel in pineapples, bananas, guavas, dates and other toothsome delicacies, ripened under the skies of Florida. Key West is within 100 miles of Havana, and many of the fruits found on the "Ever Faithful Isle" thrive here as luxuriantly as on the Queen of the Antilles.

By estimate the surface of an average-sized man contains about sixteen and a-half square feet, or 95,000 inches. Allowing 2,800 pores or openings to each inch, we have the aggregate of 7,000,000 for the whole body. Connected with these there are about twenty-eight miles of tubing, through which the decaying and waste matters of the body—ever dying, particle by particle, while life remains—pass off, freeing the body of putrid matter. This waste is gathered up in all parts of the body and hurried out of the system as an important means of avoiding disease and death.

Wasn't Her Fault.

A Brooklyn father rebuked his ugly daughter for being rather forward. He said:

"You ought to be ashamed to be always running after young men."

"It is not my fault," she responded.

"Whose fault is it?"

"It is their fault. If they wo ld stand still I would not have to run a er them."—*Wall Street Gazette.*

Mischief in the Air.

We cannot analyze the aerial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in vegetable pharmacy enable us to counteract their malitie influence. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a pure botanical medicine, in which the finest anti-septics, tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skillfully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the atmosphere is surcharged with miasma, and whenever the specific virus of any infectious disease is supposed to be present in the air, this famous corrective should be taken regularly as a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and, in fact, to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure water.

Ex-Senator Hamlin, who scorns an overcoat even in the dead of winter, went to two balls and danced as lively as a cricket at Bangor.

A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY DR. CHAS. CRAIG BEFORE THE METROPOLITAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

"The public speaker of the present day labors under difficulties of which the speakers of the last century never dreamed, for while the audiences of the past received what was said without question, those of the present day are usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning met an aged colored man. 'Well, Uncle, do you ever go to hear the young preacher?' asked the unfledged doctor. 'No, Massa,' replied the negro, 'dis chile don't let none o' dem students practis on him.' The darkey had begun to think. The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposably scientific people were only a few years ago as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain came in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that General Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles, to-day who do not know, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began, in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and *in every case* I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well-founded, but the value of a *pure* remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend toward all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken, and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

Lawyer Snyder, of Cincinnati, took the occasion of a trial in court to say that Nannie Murray and Mary McKinney were "as bad in character as they were in face," and when he got outdoors they thrashed him soundly, but whether for the attack on their character or their looks is not explained.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long?"

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used HOP BITTERS in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

The Palmetto Manufacturing Company of Charleston has applied to the clerk of the court for a charter. Over $70,000 has been subscribed to the capital stock.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use HOP BITTERS, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

A Dakota herder was paid $25,000. The fact was well known in the neighborhood, which was infested with thieves, and he had good reason to expect that an attempt would be made that night to rob him. He was not disappointed, for six separate gangs came to the house; but they were greatly disappointed, for on approaching each party received a bullet. Six thieves were wounded and the money was untouched.

Drowning Men May Catch at Straws.

But sensible people when sick take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A very handsome dining-room car has just been completed at Wilmington for the Charleston, Savannah and Florida Express line. This is a new feature in Southern railroading, but marks a step n the right direction.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Ladies, Attention.

We want intelligent, energetic Lady Agents to sell to WOMEN ONLY, an article of real hygienic merit. For particulars and liberal terms, address WAGNER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature to perform its allotted task.

A great improvement has recently been made in that useful product, CAROLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, which is the only article that really cures baldness. It is now the finest of hair dressings.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

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